

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1853.

[SIXPENCE.]

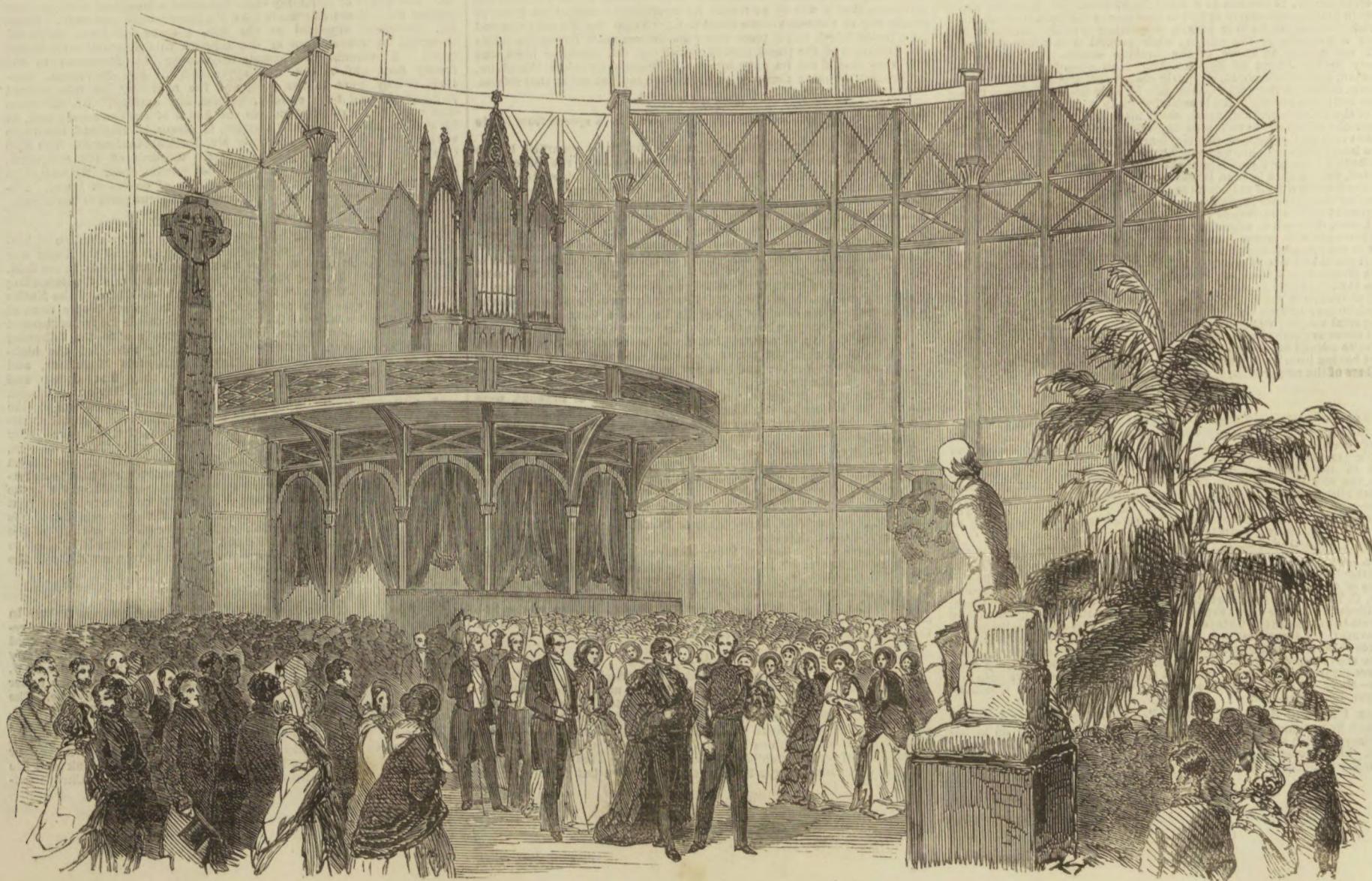
THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

It is often said of a too generous but reckless and unthinking man that he has no enemy except himself. Something of the same kind might be said of the Irish people. Their virtues are many, and their failings, like those of the good vicar in Goldsmith's poem of the "Traveller," "lean to virtue's side." Certainly, as far as regards the experience of the present generation, Ireland has had few real enemies, except those born upon her own soil. Were it not for Irishmen, Ireland would not have been so misrepresented as she has been. She has drawn her own portrait for the most part, and the "Saxon" can scarcely be blamed for having believed it to be authentic. It was only when the Saxon visited the country for himself, that he discovered the virtues of the people. So much was this the case, that it became a proverbial saying that every new visitor to Ireland was a new friend. Especially was the country maligned by intriguers and adventurers, whom in former days, not long past, if not at the present time, she permitted to be her representatives in the long-abused Parliament of the "Saxons." While her agitators and demagogues have, even within the last few weeks, been representing her as a bankrupt and utterly ruined country, whose magnates, proprietors, traders, and professional people of all grades possessed merely nominal incomes, and who were unable to bear the extreme hardship of an annual three per cent—though easily borne by similar classes in England and Scotland—Ireland has been endeavouring to prove to all the world that these mischievous declamations were almost, if not entirely, baseless. The Dublin Exhibition is of itself sufficient to show that the Irish have the will and the power to help themselves, and that public spirit is not defunct among them.

Though a consequence, and, to a certain extent, an imitation,

of the Great London Exhibition of 1851, that of Dublin in 1853 may claim, in some important respects, a moral pre-eminence over it. London is the metropolis of the world—has a population equal, if not superior, to a third of the whole of Ireland—is the seat of a splendid Court and of a magnificent nobility—is situated on a river into which at every tide enter ships from almost every nation under the sun—and is not only the largest and most populous, but the richest city in either hemisphere. Dublin, on the other hand, though a metropolis in name, is but a provincial city in fact; and, instead of a crowned Queen and her resplendent Court, possesses but a small and shadowy vice-regal establishment, which is supposed to inflict more moral degradation than social benefit. It can boast no wealthy resident nobles; has no merchant princes, to vie with, or excel her patricians in splendour and expense; while her river does not harbour in a twelve-month as many vessels as enter London in a day. And yet, while the Great Exhibition of 1851 needed and obtained Royal patronage, and the subscriptions of the wealthy and well-disposed in all the principal cities and towns of England and Scotland, before its success could be safely predicted by the most sanguine, the Dublin Exhibition, without Royal or patrician support, or any such aids or appliances to establish it, has become what it is the fashion to call "a great fact." At the cost and risk of a single Irishman, whose name until within the last few weeks was scarcely known beyond the circle of the workmen whom he employed, and of the districts in which he laboured as a railway contractor, a new Crystal Palace has been designed, built, opened, and filled with a rich and varied display of objects of art and industry, such as were never before gathered together in any edifice in any part of the world, except at the first Crystal Palace in Hyde-park. To Mr. Dargan, a gentleman who has constructed Irish railways and employed Irish labour to a

larger extent than any other Irishman ever did, and who has thus acquired a noble and well-earned fortune, belongs the eminent merit of carrying out the idea. With an impulsive generosity characteristic of even the humblest of his countrymen, he made himself liable at first for £10,000, and ultimately for £100,000, for the construction of the building. Had the Dublin Exhibition proved a failure, Mr. Dargan would have been the loser of this princely sum. If it prove a success, Mr. Dargan will doubtless be reimbursed for his outlay; but, though reimbursed to the full, he will be the gainer of nothing but the gratitude of his countrymen and the esteem of the well-minded in every part of the empire, where his liberality shall be made known. These, however, will be ample rewards to a mind like his. With a zeal as great as that of Mr. Dargan, though displayed in a different manner, Mr. C. P. Roney traversed Europe in every direction, and with almost incredible personal exertion, sought and obtained audiences of Emperors and Kings and induced them to embellish the Exhibition with some of the choicest treasures of their cabinets, and with some of the finest productions of the art and industry of the countries which they govern. Wherever an object was to be obtained that might be supposed conducive to the success of this great national project, there was to be found the indefatigable Mr. Roney, until it seemed to the readers of foreign and local journals that he realised the fable of Sir Boyle Roche's bird, and was in two places at once. The result of these applications to the Royal and other owners of works of art is, that the Dublin Exhibition has been rendered, in one important particular, superior to that of London. Whilst the Hyde Park Exhibition professed to be a collection of the Art and Industry of all nations, it excluded art in that manifestation of it which almost monopolises the name, and admitted no pictures, unless they happened to be executed upon stained glass, when



OPENING OF THE DUBLIN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

they were tolerated as specimens, not of painting, but of glass manufacture. The promoters of the Dublin Exhibition have avoided this mistake; and the consequence is, an Exhibition within the exhibition of unrivalled interest and value, and which of itself, independently of other attractions, is sufficient to bring to Dublin many thousands of persons from every part of the British Isles.

It may be said that the Irish people count as little or nothing in this matter; and that, had it not been for the accident that Ireland possessed a man like Mr. Dargan, with a liberality as profuse as his means, there would have been no Exhibition in Dublin. But this we cannot admit. The thing might not have been so speedily done; but the enthusiasm that pervades Ireland upon the subject shows that at a period somewhat later it would have been equally well done. Give an Irishman a thing to do, and, if his self-interest or his patriotism be excited or involved, he will do the work with an alacrity seldom surpassed. The blight of apathy and indolence, if it lie at times upon a peasantry fed upon a scanty, precarious, and enervating diet, has never affected the commercial and professional classes; it disappears even from the peasantry whenever a well-founded hope is placed before them, to awaken them from the mental drowsiness produced by that worse than the lotus—the Potato. The sum already realised by the sale of season-tickets proves that the Irish are in earnest upon the subject, and goes far to justify the expectation that, before it close, the Exhibition will meet with sufficient support from the bulk of the people to pay its expenses.

Though differing from the London Exhibition in one respect, the Dublin Exhibition resembles it in one important defect of management. It was opened at the appointed time, but was opened before it was ready. Scarcely one-tenth of the articles to be exhibited were classified or placed on the inaugural day, and the manufacture of packing-cases was that which was most widely represented in almost every department or the building. Hence, we are unable to state what display of her own peculiar art and industry Ireland has herself contributed to this gathering from all nations. In the Fine Arts we know that her reputation will be nobly sustained; but we have yet to learn what response has been made by her various manufacturers. We do not doubt, however, that the specimens of the useful, as well as the fine arts, which Ireland will contribute, will disprove the assertion of demagogues that Great Britain, the Plague, and the Famine—which they politely class together—have quite ruined the land, and made her people too poor to pay their fair share towards the necessary expenses of the Empire.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

In our Journal of last week we described the ceremony of the Opening of the Exhibition on Thursday, the 12th inst.; and, upon the preceding page, our Artists have illustrated the impressive scene.

This ceremonial differed slightly from that at the opening of the Crystal Palace in Hyde-park. The music was altogether sacred; but, on the other hand, no public prayer was offered. This arose altogether from motives to which we must accord our praise. Whilst all parties admitted the propriety of opening the Exhibition with prayer, there was a great difference of opinion as to who should officiate; the Roman Catholics objecting to the Prince of Ireland, and insisting upon the right of the head of their Church. Under these circumstances, it became necessary, in order to prevent a religious ceremony becoming the occasion of discord, to compromise the matter, and instead of a prayer pronounced by an Ecclesiastic, to open the Exhibition with hymns and sacred music.

During the week the visitors to the Exhibition have been very numerous, excepting on Monday, when the weather was very unfavourable. The sale of season tickets proceeds satisfactorily. The sum realised by their sale is £16,695. The Fine Arts Hall continues to be the centre of attraction. The arrangements proceed with marvellous rapidity under Mr. Thompson's excellent management, and in the course of a few days, the whole of the articles sent for exhibition will be in the proper places.

In the Southern Hall additional stalls have been fitted up; and further contributions, including some beautiful castings and various other specimens of art and manufactures, have been displayed.

Several additional packages have arrived at the building, including a portion of the French collection and numerous works of art. Amongst the latter are paintings by Pickersgill and Middleton, and one by Samuel Lover, which has been suspended under Burton's celebrated picture of "The Blind Girl at the Holy Well." The splendid collection of pictures, which forms so interesting a feature in the Exhibition, has so outgrown even the spacious dimensions of the Fine Arts Court, that the committee have found it necessary to devote additional space to their display.

The floor of the Great Nave is strewn in all directions with packages ready to be opened. In the centre of the hall, the cast-iron stand of the Coalbrookdale Company—forming in itself a very handsome and highly-finished specimen of its class—has been placed, and occupies a considerable space. Near it, a stall of extensive dimensions, in which articles of furniture will be exhibited, is in progress of construction. Below the small organ at the entrance, a large clock is suspended; and numerous other improvements have been effected throughout the hall. On Monday, the contribution contained in the Royal plate-chest was displayed in the centre of the dais at the western end, and was an object of great admiration and interest. It consists of a magnificent ornament, standing about 2½ feet in height, and nearly 30 feet in diameter at the base, representing a Moorish temple, with silver pillars, supporting a richly-gilt dome, and having a fountain in the centre; while around it is a hippodrome, in which are models in silver of the Arabian steeds presented to her Majesty by the Pacha of Egypt. The Arab attendants are also represented, and other devices, elegantly chased and adorned with brilliant enamels, embellish the whole design, of which his Royal Highness Prince Albert is the originator. This beautiful work is a splendid example not only of the Prince's artistic genius, but of his munificent patronage of our Industrial Exhibition, having been expressly manufactured for it by the eminent firm of Garrard, of the Haymarket, London, at a cost of £4000. There is an additional circumstance, however, which renders this princely contribution peculiarly gratifying: the artist who carried out the design, modeled, and finished it, is an Irishman.

In the Northern Hall exhibitors are still busily engaged in unpacking and arranging their various productions. The display of textile fabric in this department will be extremely ample and creditable. In the Machinery Court, also, the work of adjusting the innumerable mechanical combinations proceeds with proportionate rapidity. We may here state that in order to render our illustrated account of the Exhibition the more perfect than it could be made at present, we have deferred the publication of our Extra Number for a week, until Saturday, June 4.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS Printing Machine is an object of great attraction in the Exhibition. Next week a Large View of the City of Dublin may be seen working in the building.

A special meeting was held on Monday, in the City-hall, to receive and do all necessary acts upon or in relation to a report from a committee of the entire council in relation to the proposed tribute to Mr. Dargan. The report having been read, proposed, seconded, and spoken to by several members of the corporation, it was unanimously agreed to.

ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.—Mr. Richardson, the sculptor, who restored the Temple Church effigies, has just received the permission of the Masters of the Bench of the Inner and Middle Temple to take casts of these interesting effigies for the adornment of the Medieval Court of the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham. Thus, the effigies of the great Pembroke, and other illustrious noblemen of that stirring period, will again be side by side with their former Sovereigns—the lion-hearted Richard, King John, and Henry III., casts of whose effigies from Westminster, Fontevraud, and Worcester, are to form part of the archaeological collection.

PARIS DAILY JOURNAL, EDITED BY THE COUNT DE VILLE-DEUIL.—This new Parisian paper is devoted to light literature and the fine arts. Among the list of the contributors appear the well-known names of Alexander Dumas, father and son; Paul De Kock, Alphonse Karr, C. Terrien, De Goncourt, Roger De Beauvoir, Gaiffe, and the Count de Villedeuil. The musical department is under the superintendence of the well-known amateur Gayates. The illustrations are from the pencil of Gavarni. A somewhat new feature in the journal is the publication of a series of portraits of the most eminent living *littérateurs* of France, drawn by the above popular artist. We are able to speak to the fidelity of some of these portraits which occur amongst the numbers which have been sent to us—those of MM. Alphonse Karr, Henry Monnier, De Goncourt, Forges, and De Banville.

THE CALORIC SHIP "ERICSSON."—This ship is now lying at her dock in Williamsburgh. Important alterations are going on in her machinery, which the owners are confident will considerably increase her speed. She is to be ready to sail for London. Captain Ericsson will go out in her to Europe.—*New York Paper*, April 26.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The health of the Empress is so far re-established as to enable her to drive out in an open carriage; and it is confidently hoped that she will soon be restored from the results of the unfortunate accident which has caused such disappointment to herself and the Emperor—though it will for some time be necessary for her to guard against fatigue or over-exertion.

Although not officially announced, or even acknowledged, it seems probable that the Emperor and Empress will shortly visit the south. We have it on good authority that M. Darral, the physician of Eaux-Bonnes, sent for to Paris to consult with the Empress's physicians in ordinary, has returned to the Pyrenees, with directions to prepare at Eaux-Bonnes a house for the reception of their Majesties. From thence, it appears likely that they will visit St. Sauveur, Bagnères, and other cities, which must, independently of their beauty, have a personal interest for Louis Napoleon, being closely connected with the souvenir of his mother, whose memory is still most popular in that part of the country.

It appears that the ex-Roi Jerome does not at present intend to enter the Palais Royal, but purposes to pass some time in the country, previous to taking possession of his official residence. The Prince Napoleon, contrary to expectation, has decided on shortly entering his apartments there, and, we believe, expresses an intention of fixing a day for regular weekly receptions.

The return of mild weather giving hopes that spring really means to set in, most of the private houses are following the "closing movement," and few, except Ministerial and Ambassadorial receptions now take place.

A rumour that Lord Cowley intends giving a dinner, instead of a ball, on the Queen's birthday, is received with tokens of decided dissatisfaction. The report may, however, be unfounded, and the displeasure premature. The Marquis de Viluma has been appointed to replace the Marquis de Valdegamas, at the French Court. The Marquis de Viluma is at present at Naples, where, it is said, he is to be succeeded by M. Salvador Bermudez de Castro, brother of the Minister of Finance.

There is not at this moment a *salon* in Paris where the experiments of the moving table, the hat, the key, the watch, are not nightly tried.

The Forte St. Martin Theatre has just obtained one of the most signal and brilliant successes recorded in its annals, in a drama written by MM. Dumanor et Denney, for Frédéric Lemaître, in whose inimitable acting consists the thrilling interest of a piece; in which Frédéric Lemaître, supposed to be far advanced in the decline of his powers, has once more placed himself at the summit of his glory, and equalled, if not surpassed, his former self.

It is said that Rossini, requested by the Emperor to compose a new opera for the Académie de Musique, has declined, asserting that his musical career is terminated; but, adding—with what sounds a somewhat contradictory proposal—an offer of a mass for the coronation.

FRANCE.

The symptoms of opposition displayed lately in the Legislative Body have become more marked in the debate and division on the Civil Pensions Bill. The Government proposed to take possession of all the pension funds, consisting of drawbacks on salaries, to credit itself with them, and to pay pensions out of the Budget. This would add largely to the estimates. The Civil Pensions Bill was carried by a large majority. The new project of law, which proposes to introduce the penalty of death for political offences into the penal code, from which it had been effaced by the Provisional Government, was, on Saturday last, discussed in the Bureaux very warmly. The deputy who was distinguished by this humane opposition is the Viscount Laguerrière, who, by his writings as by his acts, has rendered no inconsiderable service to the Imperial Government. The Opposition members do not generally object to the restoration of the 8th article of the penal code—which inflicts capital punishment for an attempt to assassinate the Chief of the State, or against the members of his family; but the same terrible penalty awaits all who shall attempt "to destroy or to change the Government, or the order of succession to the Throne, or to excite the citizens or inhabitants to arm themselves against the Royal authority." The committee of the *Corps Legislatif* appointed to examine the bill is composed of MM. Laguerrière, Colonel Reguis, Evariste Bavaux, De Flavigny, and Perret. The majority of the committee are said to be opposed to the bill.

The Empress of the French is so far advanced in convalescence that she has already accompanied the Emperor in a drive to the Bois de Boulogne two or three times.

The Duke de Rianzares, husband of Queen Christina, is now in Paris. Some accounts state that his journey is unconnected with politics, and that he comes up to look after the property of the Queen-Mother. But it is generally believed that one object of his journey is to open negotiations with General Narvaez, whose sword may be wanted to uphold royalty in Spain against the friends of constitutional government.

The non-official portion of the *Moniteur* contains an article on the Eastern question, which affirms that there was some reason to fear that one of the results of Prince Menschikoff's mission would be the cancelling of part of the concessions obtained in 1852 by M. de Lavallée for the fathers of the Latin church of the Holy Land. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg has, however, transmitted to the Cabinet of the Tuilleries the assurance that it was by no means its intention to compel the Porte to revoke any of the concessions made to us. As to the Prince's demand for a treaty which would place under the protection of Russia the rights and privileges of the Greek church and clergy, the *Moniteur* hints that if Turkey should see its own interest sufficiently to refuse this claim, France and the other European powers would support her in that refusal.

GERMANY.

The Prussian Chambers have been dissolved in a speech from M. de Manteufel.

The visit of the King of the Belgians to Vienna is regarded by the German press as an event of the highest importance. The Sovereigns of Continental Europe appear at last to have acknowledged the great services which King Leopold has rendered to the cause of peace and order by his skilful solution of two of the most difficult problems in the art of government—to maintain the constitutional liberty of a people surrounded by absolute Powers, and to maintain the national independence of a small nation without truckling to any of its neighbours. For the first time since he ascended the throne, he has visited the Courts of Berlin and Vienna, to receive there the honours paid to the most eminent Princes of Europe. Leopold has presented his son in person to the Sovereigns who are interested in the maintenance of his rights and the independence of his dominions; and he has taken rank in that great confederacy of Europe whose union is the surest pledge of peace.

The Duke of Brabant is a tall, anything but strong-looking youth, who has quite outgrown his strength. His delicacy of health induces his Royal father to take unusual precautionary measures for its preservation.

ITALY.

The Minister of State, Baron Thomas Ward, arrived at Parma, from Florence, on the 12th inst.

By a decree of the Roman Inquisition, dated April 24th, Macaulay's "History of England" is placed in the index of forbidden writings! "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been prohibited by the Pope. Nine editions of a translation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" have been published at Naples.

M. Mazzini intended to publish a book at Genoa; but, no sooner had a copy been deposited in the Governor's office than the police waited on the editor and seized the entire edition.

SPAIN.

The Marquis of Viluma is appointed Spanish Ambassador to Paris.

In a Cabinet Council, held on the 12th, under the presidency of the Queen, various measures were submitted by the Minister of Finance. They referred to the suppression of useless functionaries, to improvements in the management of tobacco and salt monopolies, to modifications in the Customs tariff with regard to the importation of certain prohibited articles, &c. The Treasury would probably lose by these changes 800,000 reals annually; but the Minister of

Finance was of opinion that the increase in the Customs receipts would more than compensate that temporary loss.

TURKEY.

We hear from Constantinople that the Russian Ambassador has been less successful than is generally supposed, and that, in fact, he has been recalled. The French Government have received the assurance that the *status quo* will be maintained in Jerusalem. Prince Menschikoff has demanded the conclusion of a truce, placing under the protection of Russia the Church and clergy of the Greek persuasion. This is a different question from that of the Holy Places, as it affects Turkish interests. If this question of Protectorate of the Greek Church were to bring about a complication, it would become a European question, engaging on the same grounds France and all the Powers signatories of the treaty of 1841. Meanwhile the armaments in the ports of the Black Sea continue in a state of activity.

In a letter published in a Buckinghamshire paper, dated April 24, Dr. Layard says:

I hope that all will end peacefully, and that ere long. The Russians have made warlike preparations to a very considerable extent on the Turkish frontier; but there is every reason to believe that they are merely intended to intimidate, and that no actual employment of these forces is intended. As far as the Christian population of this country is concerned, I find a considerable improvement since my last visit. The Greeks especially are showing great commercial industry, and are making great efforts to acquire knowledge. They are a singularly active and intelligent race, and could be trained to almost anything. Among other signs of the times is a remarkable spirit of religious inquiry, which leads a large number of the Christians of Turkey, especially the Armenians, to Protestantism.

In consequence of the peaceful turn of affairs, Dr. Layard has set out for England to resume his Parliamentary duties.

AMERICA.

By the *Arabia*, we have advices from New York to the 4th inst. The Government expeditions for the survey of the Chinese Seas and the Northern and Southern Pacific Oceans was equipped and nearly ready to start from New York, under the command of Captain Ringgold. The squadron comprises four sailing-vessels and one screw steamer, all armed. The expedition is expected to be absent about three or four years.

The King of the Sandwich Islands has applied to the United States' Government for protection against the designs of France, which threaten his dominions.

Brief accounts from Mexico mention that the United States' Minister had given assurance to the Mexicans that his Government would disown the acts of Governor Lane, of New Mexico, in regard to the Mesilla Valley. Mr. Bartlett, the United States' Boundary Commissioner, had given his opinion in favour of the Mexican claim.

Santa Anna arrived in Mexico on the 17th of April, and was received with great rejoicing, firing of cannon, illuminations, &c.

The accounts from the River Plate are of a most unfavourable character. General Urquiza, having refused to ratify the convention of the 9th of March for a suspension of hostilities, preparatory to a treaty of peace, had marched upon Buenos Ayres and effected a junction with the rebellious forces encamped outside that city. All hopes of a pacific settlement of the dispute had therefore vanished, and both sides were preparing for active warfare.

By the *Humboldt*, we have dates from New York to the 7th inst. A frightful railway accident had occurred on the New York and New Haven Railroad, caused by the carelessness of the engineer. A train from Boston, comprising four passenger and two baggage-cars, ran off a drawbridge into the Norwalk River. The whole train was engulfed, and the passengers either crushed to death or drowned. Forty-five men were killed on the spot, and many seriously wounded. This horrible catastrophe had created an indescribable sensation. The draw-bridge over the River Norwalk was raised to admit the passage of a steamer, and the driver of the train, instead of stopping, continued his course at a rate of twenty miles an hour; the whole train then descended bodily a distance of sixty feet into the water below.

The Hon. David Merewether had been appointed Governor of New Mexico by President Pierce.

WEST INDIES.

By the *Orinoco* we have news from Jamaica to the 27th April. The Council having rejected the import duty, in consequence of the appropriation clauses tacked to it, the Governor prorogued the Assembly to the 25th, on which day the new session was opened. The Opposition pledged themselves to re-introduce the bill for the reduction of all public salaries, to the extent of 20 per cent, and not to raise any revenue until the bill were passed. The Council were certain again to reject the retrenchment bill, and public opinion was still unsettled as to the course which the Governor would then pursue. The House of Assembly, previous to its rupture with the Executive, had, in the vindication of its privileges, imprisoned in the county gaol of Middlesex no less personage than the Hon. William Stevenson, one of the Judges of the Supreme and Assize Courts, and had ordered up to the bar of their House Mr. John Castello, the editor of the *Falmouth Post*, for a similar offence to that committed by Mr. Stevenson—namely, a libel on the Assembly. The Judge, it seems, wrote a letter in the *Kingston* papers, taunting the Assembly with their sixth defeat in the "seven years' war," in allusion to the throwing out of the bill to reduce public salaries for the sixth time. After plainly telling the Assembly that they could not do this "unparalleled and unmitigated wrong," he called them spoliators, violators of public faith, &c. The House of Assembly voted the letter a breach of privilege, and ordered the sergeant-at-arms to take Mr. Stevenson into custody. When Mr. Stevenson appeared at the bar, a scene of great confusion occurred, in consequence of the attempt to deliberate with closed doors. A warrant was issued, committing Mr. Stevenson to the county gaol, and a riot was apprehended. Mr. Stevenson, however, quietly went to the gaol, and the next day he was ordered to be discharged from custody, without any apology. Mr. Stevenson then resigned his commission into the hands of the Governor; and, as Sir Joshua Row, the Chief Justice, is absent in England, the whole work of the two courts fell upon Mr. Justice Macdougall. The ship *Glenamer* had left for Australia, with upwards of 100 emigrants, principally belonging to the substantial middle class. Several ships had also sailed for Calcutta with hundreds of coolies on board. Discoveries of copper were still being made in different parts of the island.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The submission of Krelly has been followed by the termination of hostilities with the more powerful Gaika chief Sandilli, and the Kaffir war is now therefore terminated. There is no longer any enemy in the field. The despatches previously received reported Sandilli as still withholding his submission; but we now learn that this Abd-el-Kader of the Kaffirs has sued for peace, has presented himself in person before General Cathcart, and has accepted for himself and his people the terms imposed by the British Commander. These conditions are to the following effect:—The Gaikas, Sandilli's tribe, originally inhabited the highlands of British Kaffraria, including the Amatola Mountains, and it was in these natural fastnesses that they first defied and afterwards eluded the force of the British arms. Having at length been dislodged from their positions, they were driven across the great river Kei, and, until the late arrangement, were altogether outlawed and proscribed. They are now pardoned; that is to say, they are released from all personal liabilities on account of the insurrection, and are permitted to recross the Kei and settle themselves anew in British Kaffraria. Their old lands and possessions, however, are held to be forfeited; and they are quartered in a fresh district assigned to them by the Governor. Here they are to remain at peace; it being understood that Sandilli, on his part, shall be responsible for the good conduct of his tribe and his subordinate officers; shall answer for the security of the roads and passes in his country; and shall acknowledge allegiance to the British Crown. These terms the Kaffirs have accepted, and the colony, therefore, is once more at peace.

INDIA.

We published in our last the telegraphic message from Trieste in anticipation of the Overland Mail. The letters and papers since received give us further details of the combined attack made for the third time upon the stronghold of the robber chief Myah Thoon (formerly spelled Meatoun). The attack was made by 1500 troops under Sir J. Cheape, the boats of the Queen's and Company's men-of-war under Captain Tarlton, and a body of Karians under Captain Fytche. The attack was made on the 19th of March by Sir J. Cheape's force, which had to cut a road through a dense jungle in order to approach the Burmese position, the outlets of which were guarded by Captain Tarlton and Captain Fytche to prevent the enemy's escape. After four hours' hard fighting, and after sustaining a loss of 102 rank and file killed and wounded (including thirteen officers), Sir J. Cheape suc-

ceeded in carrying the enemy's position and bayoneting its defenders. Myah Thoon, unfortunately escaped for the time with 100 or 200 followers, but Captain Fytche and his Karians went off immediately in pursuit. The two field guns, rocket tubes, and rockets, which unfortunately fell into the enemy's possession on the 4th of last month, were re-captured, the guns having been used against us in the action. It is to these guns mainly that the heavy loss on the British side is attributed. Lieutenant Cockburn, 18th Royal Irish, is described as being mortally wounded; one letter even places him among the killed. The sergeant-major of the 4th Sikhs is also reported killed, and Conductor Lisby, of the Rocket Troop, severely wounded. The operations commenced at nine a.m., and ended at one p.m. The sick and wounded have been sent to Rangoon in the steamers Phlegethon and Mahanuddy. Great mortality from cholera and dysentery had prevailed among both troops and camp followers during the expedition.

Much uncertainty prevails regarding the actual state of affairs at Ava. The late King's brother-in-law is now believed to be fully established in power, but it is said that he will not hear of any cession of territory; that he is endeavouring to gain time "at any expense of truth and promises;" and that, flushed with his recent success over his own Sovereign, he manifests no anxiety regarding our threatened advance on his capital. The confidence of his advisers, moreover, appears to have been greatly increased by the recent affair at Donabew, and by the desperate resistance of the Dacoit leader, who repulsed our troops on that occasion. This chief, Myah Thoon, was an outlaw during the reign of the old King, but his recent success, and the desperate stand which he is still making in the jungle, have wiped away the recollection of his crimes. The Court have not only sent him, as a recompence for his fidelity, a string of titles the highest in their power to bestow, but have invested him with legal authority over the entire district to which his operations have been confined; and this since the publication of the Governor-General's proclamation. The recent defeat of Myah Thoon by Sir J. Cheape will probably induce the King to alter his tone; if not, as the rains will set in very shortly, and Ava will be in six weeks as accessible as Prome, our troops will advance on his capital, and the fact of additional troops having been ordered up to Prome appears to indicate that such a measure is already in contemplation.

The recent legalisation of the trade in opium by the Emperor of China may possibly be attended with very serious results to India. The financial position of the Company's Government is so anomalous that to make its income meet its expenditure it is dependent on two circumstances—first, that the Chinese should persist in eating opium; and secondly, that the Emperor should prohibit the home production or importation of the drug. The China merchants of Bombay appear, however, to doubt whether the Chinese Government will be able to enforce at so distant a port as Canton (2000 miles from Peking by sea, and not much nearer by land) an edict which would curtail so considerably the perquisites of the mandarins of the coast province.

CHINA.

The rebellion has now assumed a most formidable aspect. The insurgents have traversed the empire from the south-west to the north-east. They have hitherto repulsed the Royal troops—they have either captured, or are on the point of capturing, the city of Nankin—they are menacing Pekin with a similar fate; and, according to all computable chances, they will succeed thus far in subverting the Government of China. The Chinese empire is irregularly bisected by a great river called the Yang-tse-Kiang, towards the mouth of which Nankin, the southern Imperial capital, is situated. The rebels were masters of the whole course of this stream, and, as it was added, of the whole country to the south of it, excepting a portion of the seaboard. The army of the insurgents was undoubtedly on the advance—its right wing from Nankin and its left from Yau-tchuan or Woochung—the destination of the whole force being Pekin, the northern capital of the empire, and the residence of the Sovereign. The rebels were to be opposed by two Imperial armies, directed against their right and left divisions respectively, and on the event of this collision depended the fate of the dynasty, and, perhaps, the prospects of China. Meanwhile the rapid advance of the rebels had spread consternation and alarm through Nankin and other wealthy cities, and the Imperial officials seemed entirely paralysed and powerless. It appears that application had been made by the Viceroy of Soochau to the English Consul at Shanghai to co-operate against the rebel force for the protection of Nankin. Our latest advices from Shanghai report the rebel force as investing Nankin, which it was expected would fall; and it is further stated that delegates had been sent from Soochau to the rebel leaders, offering a large sum to secure that wealthy city from molestation and plunder. There are also reports that a portion of the rebel force had proceeded north. The native bankers and wealthy people were removing their families and treasure into the country, and goods had been sent from Soochau to Shanghai for safety. At Shanghai there was a general panic; bankers' and merchants' houses were shut up, and an entire stoppage was put to trade. Money was so scarce that the duties of exports had to be arranged by giving security in bills and other property to the Consul. The naval force that must now be off Shanghai is calculated to restore confidence in that vicinity, and if the rebels proceed north, and do not delay round Nankin and the neighbouring country, internal trade may be resumed sooner than the present state of affairs would lead one to expect.

It is not probable that anything will be attempted by the British force beyond the protection of British property. A war-steamer, the *Hermes*—in which was Sir G. Bonham, her Majesty's Plenipotentiary—left Hong-Kong for Shanghai on the 12th inst., in aid of the small force already in that port; and the French and American navies are also represented as on the spot. No doubt more urgent applications will be made to the English, French, and American naval commanders, by the Imperial authorities, for their interference and protection; and the next advices will, accordingly, be awaited with great interest.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LIVERPOOL ELECTION.—It is expected that the Parliamentary inquiry into the last Liverpool election will prove it to be one of the worst cases yet brought to light. Persons have been for some time past in Liverpool collecting evidence. It is said that between £10,000 and £12,000 was spent one forenoon.

BARNSTAPLE ELECTION.—There are already three candidates for the representation of this borough, both seats for which have been declared vacant, in consequence of the bribery committed at the last election. Lord Ebrington, the son of the Lord Lieutenant, who was defeated at the last election, has again come forward, as an avowed Ministerialist. Mr. Tite, an eminent architect, has also issued an address, in which he declares himself to be a supporter of the Government. The only Conservative candidate is Mr. Guinness, who comes forward on the same principles as those which were advocated by the late members.

GLASGOW SUSPENSION-BRIDGE.—The roadway of this bridge is now completed, and was opened to the public on Wednesday last. In passing across, the undulation is pretty easily observed; but this, which cannot altogether be avoided in suspension-bridges, will be considerably remedied by the additional back-stays.

LUNAR RAINBOW.—On Monday evening last this rare and beautiful phenomenon was visible in the heavens, and excited a considerable degree of interest. At Woodford, in Essex, it was distinctly seen from a quarter to half-past twelve a.m. The arch was as perfect as though formed by the sun.

VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST RAILWAY DIRECTORS.—On the 6th inst. an accident occurred on the York and North Midland Railway, by which John Thompson, an engine-driver, and Joseph Sykes, a stoker, met their deaths. The inquest has been adjourned from time to time, until Tuesday last, when the Government inspector having been examined, stated that the rails were not quite in proper order, or that the train was driven too fast for safety. The Coroner then left it to the jury to determine whether the accident arose from excessive speed or from any defect in the engine or line. If they were of opinion that the former was the case, that was the act of the driver now dead; but if they adopted the latter proposition, then he considered the directors of the company were criminally responsible. The jury, after about twenty minutes' deliberation, found a verdict of manslaughter against the directors. A sufficient number had agreed, but there were two who dissented from the rest of the jurymen.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT SAVINGS-BANK.—The accounts of the Isle of Wight Savings-bank, which has recently been defrauded, have been audited, and the particulars made known. The amount of 2646 balances due to depositors is £66,778 12s. 10d. The available assets amount to £58,622 11s. 10d. Amount of defalcations, £156 1s. The depositors will receive a dividend from this mischance savings-bank of 17s. 6d. in the pound.

DECREASE OF PAUPERISM AND NOVEL APPLICATION.—The master of the Shepton Mallet Union, in consequence of the limited number of women therein, was under the necessity of applying to the board of guardians for permission to hire such as were required to perform the necessary washing, &c., in the house, the inmates consisting almost entirely of aged persons, children, and sick. There has been no able-bodied man in the house for a considerable time, and the number in this union is less than that of the preceding year by nearly 20 per cent.

THE COURT.

OSBORNE.—The arrival of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Osborne, on Wednesday, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort, has been the only incident giving variety to Court life during the past week. The Queen and his Royal Highness have taken their accustomed driving and walking exercise daily, generally accompanied by the Royal children. On Tuesday Sir James Graham and Captain Shepherd, Deputy-Chairman of the East India Company, arrived at Osborne, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty. On Wednesday morning, the Prince Consort, accompanied by Sir James Graham, embarked in the *Fairy Royal* yacht, and proceeded towards the Needles. The Prince returned to Osborne early in the afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary are expected to arrive at Osborne early in the ensuing week, on a visit to her Majesty.

The Marchioness of Ely has succeeded the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe as Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen.

Her Majesty has announced that her birthday will be celebrated on Tuesday, the 24th inst. Her Majesty has also been pleased to announce her intention of holding Drawing-rooms at St. James's Palace, on the following days, at two o'clock:—Thursday, 2nd June; Tuesday, 14th June; and Thursday, 23rd June next.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, left town on Wednesday morning, by the London and South Western Railway, for Osborne, Isle of Wight, on a visit to the Queen. The Royal Duchess was attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson and Lieut.-Colonel F. Seymour.

His Excellency the Portuguese Minister and the Countess de Lavradio have returned to the residence of the Portuguese Legation, in Gloucester-place, from St. Leonard's-on-Sea, where his Excellency had been staying for some time for the benefit of his health.

The Marquis of Londonderry has returned to Holderness House from Brighton. The noble Marquis's grand annual military banquet will take place this evening (Saturday).

The Marquis of Westminster has been suffering from a severe attack of gout for some days past. The family have arrived at Motcombe from Eaton-hall.

The Countess Frances Waldegrave and Mr. Harcourt, M.P., have left town for Nuneham-park, where they will pass the recess. On their return to town, they will occupy the Earl of Warwick's mansion in Carlton-gardens, which Mr. Harcourt has taken for a term of years.

ST. GABRIEL'S CHURCH, PIMLICO.—At the consecration of this new church, last week, the musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. Brownsmit, the organist of the church; and not of Mr. Bere, as stated at page 374.

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Thursday a special meeting of this company was held at the Assembly-rooms, York-road—the Hon. Francis Scott, M.P., in the chair—when, after a long and animated discussion, it was resolved to oppose the Great Western Devon and Dorset scheme, and support a coast line from Dorchester, via Bridport, to Exeter.

A meeting of bankers, merchants, and others took place on Tuesday afternoon at the London Tavern, when a series of resolutions in support of the establishment of a Mercantile and Maritime College were unanimously carried.

The American steam-ships *Albatross* and *Cincinnati* have been lost: the former near Vera Cruz, and the latter near the Brazos.

A correspondent states that, if the decimal standard should be adopted, all the gold and silver coinage will have to be re-melted to the new measure.

Six hundred slaves were landed in Cuba the latter end of April last by the notorious barque *Lady Suffolk*.

Mr. Alexander Somerville, "one who has whistled at the plough," is about to emigrate to Australia, and a committee of friends are raising the means. The Earl of Aberdeen has forwarded £100 from the Royal bounty fund, with a very complimentary letter.

The clipper barque *Record*, of Teignmouth, was totally lost off Penguin Island, Patagonia, on the 17th January last—crew saved.



DESTRUCTION OF THE NORTH SHORE COTTON-MILL, AT LIVERPOOL, BY FIRE.

GREAT FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.

On the night of Tuesday last, the North Shore Mill, on the banks of the Canal, near Vauxhall-road, the only cotton factory Liverpool possessed, was totally destroyed by fire. The building was an immense structure, even of its kind, and about 1000 people were employed within its walls. The factory, which was cruciform, was eight stories in height, and, after stretching a long front to the bank of the canal, extended backwards the same height for a considerable distance; some idea of the extent of the place may be formed probably from the fact that there were 365 windows in it. The building belonged formerly to Mr. R. F. North, but is now the property of Messrs Brodgen. Attached to it, a long low cotton-shed stretches to the southward, and in this was stored cotton valued at from £12,000 to £20,000. Parallel with this shed were a series of terraced cottage-houses, four stories in height, erected for the use of the workpeople, and the only effort that could be made was the endeavour to save the shed and these.

Being holiday time, no one was on the property when the fire was first discovered; but Mr. Harrison, the cashier, was quickly on the spot.

In its suddenness and extent the fire exceeded any which has been witnessed in Liverpool for many years. The only symptom of the impending destruction visible a little before nine o'clock appeared to be an unusually brilliant gaslight in the mixing room, on the top story. In half an hour after the whole of the immense structure was one mass of flame. The fire-engines arrived with their usual promptitude, but the building was already doomed, and Mr. Hewitt's judicious care was to prevent the extension of the mischief. Every minute showed the hopelessness of attempting to save any portion of the main building. Floor after floor disappeared, till at last it became evident that, so far as the mill itself was concerned, it was fated to total destruction.

Owing to the dryness of the canal, there was to some degree an insufficiency of water, but what could be had, all other efforts being hopeless, was judiciously applied to save the cotton-shed and the cottages. The neighbouring cottagers were necessarily alarmed, but it was not till the fire actually caught one of the proximate houses that the inmates thought seriously of removal. Then nothing could exceed their panic; and all ages and sexes were to be seen struggling with their moveables through the congregated crowd.

The fire can only be said to have really lasted two hours; but at its climax, about half-past 10 o'clock, the sight was one of the most astounding grandeur. For an hour before, the heavens had been illuminated, and an immense concourse (estimated at 10,000) assembled at the scene of the disaster. The unfortunate factory, with the exception of the dark outline of walls not yet fallen, seemed one mass of burnished gold. The police arrangements were excellent, and the multitude were most obedient.

The origin of the fire is at present involved in mystery; but we believe that, during the cessation of the ordinary labour, some bricklayers and joiners had been employed, and that they were working on the previous evening till eight o'clock.

The value of the mill, machinery, and stock, were estimated from £50,000 to £80,000; and insurances in a great variety of offices have been effected, it is understood, to about half the full amount. Undoubtedly, in one sense, the greatest loss is that sustained by the 1000 workpeople so unexpectedly thrown out of bread.

"BILLY BOWLEGS" AND SUITE.

THE aboriginal group portrayed upon the next page represents a party of Indians, as they lately appeared in New York, in their native costume, from the western wilds. The party consists of the famous Billy Bowlegs, four Indian chiefs, and an interpreter (here represented), besides two other chiefs not included in the picture. Billy is himself a short, stout fellow, and ordinary-looking man, of about forty years of age; and was clad in a calico frock, leggings, a belt or two, and a sort of short cloak. On his head he wore a kind of turban, enclosed in a broad silver band, and surmounted by a profusion of black ostrich feathers, by which he is distinguished from the other chiefs. Billy is the hereditary

chief of the Seminoles, and nephew of Micconopy, the old chief, who ruled the tribe at the commencement of the Seminole War in 1835; he is also a relative of King Payne, who gave the Americans so much trouble in Georgia and its vicinity in 1812. Another of the party is John Jumper, a subordinate chief of the Seminoles. Nocose Emanthla is likewise a Seminole chief who's people are yet in Florida: Nocose dresses in a calico shirt, fringed and rudely embroidered around the edges; he also wears a turban, formed of a narrow shawl, wound several times around his head. Chocote Tustenuggee, a Miocasukie chief, living at Sam Jones's settlement, is also one of the members, and is, perhaps, the best-looking of the whole delegation. Fasatchee Emanthla is another of the red-skin visitors; he is probably a subordinate chief of the Seminoles, to which tribe he belongs. Sarparkee Yohola and Pasackecathla are two Seminole chiefs, who, with their people, have removed from Florida to Arkansas. They visited Florida for the purpose of inducing the Indians to emigrate to the West. They say there is better hunting and more comfort in their new home than the Florida Indians can possibly have. All together form a wild group of the red race of America. Abram, the Negro interpreter, is no unimportant personage in the suite.

The whole delegation appears to look up to Billy Bowlegs as their leader, and he is not at all modest in the matter, for he always assumes the chief prerogatives. Nor does he do this with any show of even savage politeness. He is surly, and at all times cross and unmanageable. There seems to be but little of the "noble Indian" about him. When Oscoola was alive, Billy Bowlegs was hardly known, except among his own people. After the death of that celebrated chief, however, Billy took rank, and soon became known as a wily, dangerous foe of the white man. He soon gained the reputation of being treacherous and cruel; and has, down to the present time, proved a troublesome fellow. He now pretends that he is willing, and, in fact, desirous to emigrate; he says that game is getting scarce in Florida, and he thinks he can do much better at the West. He is utterly surprised at what he has seen since he came North; and is perfectly satisfied that, with the big guns, powerful steam-boats, and "much folks" which he finds, the great Seminole nation itself must yield before the white man.

The several Portraits are from Daguerreotypes, by Meade Brothers, New York.

BUDDHU'S TOOTH, CEYLON.

THE Delada, or Sacred Tooth of Buddhu, the holy relic of the Singhalese, is deposited in a small chamber of one of the temples, which is termed the Malegawa, close to the palace of Kandy, the mountain capital of the kings of this celebrated eastern city, island of Ceylon. Round the doorway are exquisite carvings of elephants, and various other devices, executed on ivory; while on one side stands an altar covered with sweet-smelling flowers, placed as an offering to their god. The apartment is brilliantly lighted by oil lamps, and is lined with rich figured brocade, interwoven with threads of gold; in the centre of which, on a table of solid embossed silver, stands the sacred relic, encased within six shrines of pure gold, the innermost containing the Delada, lying in the heart of a golden lotus.

The largest *carandus* (which means shrine) is upwards of five feet in height, of the *dagabah* form, and is loaded with a profusion of massive gold chains, ornamented with the most rare and costly gems, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, amethysts, cat's-eyes, and other jewels of immense value; all of which have been presented, from time to time, as offerings to the sacred relic. The apartment is strongly impregnated with the scent of the sweet-smelling Buddhu flowers, which are tastefully arranged in various devices around the object of their worship. In front of the silver table, and imme-



"BILLY BOWLEGS," AND HIS SUITE OF INDIAN CHIEFS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

mediately opposite to the shrine, is placed an oval table, on which the devotees deposit their offerings. The Tooth of Buddhu was originally deposited in the great Temple of Juggernath; and, according to the "Mahawanso" (one of the native ancient histories), was first brought to Ceylon A.D. 400, and is considered their most holy relic, being visited by pilgrims from the remotest parts of India, Birmah, and Siam.

The genuineness of the Delada has been doubted. So far from its being the tooth of a man, it is said to be a piece of discoloured ivory, about two inches in length, and one inch in diameter, slightly curved; yet it is considered by the Kandians the palladium of the country. The Buddhists have a superstitious belief, that whatever people or nation may become possessed of it, have a right to govern Ceylon. In 1815, when the British forces, after a severe struggle, overcame the Kandians, and captured their chiefs, the taking of the tooth at once restored peace, and put an effectual stop to the rebellion. The natives exclaimed that "the English were masters of the country," as they had obtained possession of the Delada. On the 5th of October, 1847, Lord Torrington desired it to be handed over to two Kandian priests and one Kandian chief; at which time a deal of excitement prevailed in Kandy. The rebellion broke out in July, 1848; but whether this circumstance had anything to do with the disturbance, I do not pretend to say.

According to one of the native historians—

Goutama Buddha died 543 years before the Christian era. His remains were consumed on a funeral pile, out of which King Khoima rescued the Delada. It was afterwards sent to India, and treated with much respect for centuries; was afterwards carried to Poelalup; and here commence what the Buddhists term "the trials of the tooth." It was here ordered to be thrown into a pit, filled with burning charcoal, whence, they assert, "it burst forth in rays of light, which illuminated the universe. It was afterwards buried deep in the earth, and trodden down by elephants, but reappeared in the heart of a golden lotus flower. It was then cast into a filthy pool, which instantly became a clear pond, covered with the beautiful lotus flowers, on one of which it was found; but the Ahoilakes believed these wonders to be deceptions, and placed the Delada on an anvil; the hammer was raised to destroy it, when it instantly sank into the iron.

The King now permitted the Buddhists to prove the truth of their faith, when Subhadra, who built the temple, and had made many offerings to the Delada, saw the relic remove with great effulgence from the anvil, and float in water in a golden cup, which he held in his hand. The King

hibited, and the offerings continued, for three successive days. On the second day, some wretched specimens of the science of defence were exhibited before the Governor, both with the fists and wooden swords and targets. On the fourth night there was also a display of native fireworks, well made and skilfully managed. Night and day, without intermission, during the continuance of this festival, there was kept up a continual din of tom-toms, and sounding of Kandian pipes and chonque-shells. The Kandian pipe is a musical instrument in power and melody nearly resembling a penny whistle; but the chonque is a shell, with a mouth-piece attached, and, under the influence of powerful lungs, is a most efficient instrument for producing a noise, which was called music—its throes varying between the bellowing of a chained bull and the howling of a forsaken dog. I presume the natives considered these sounds peculiarly adapted for their sacred music, as such instruments are to be found in all temples, and may be heard at all hours, to the dire annoyance of any European who attempts to sleep in their neighbourhood. The principal temporary building was 250 feet in length, of proportionate breadth, and supported by six lines of pillars; it was under this that the tooth was exhibited; and the whole was ornamented with palm branches, plantain trees, fruit, and flowers. So gracefully were these disposed, that the columns in the variety of their decorations, and some, even in unity of effect, presented combinations, which, if transferred to stone, would rival any specimen of Corinthian architecture. In the brilliant pageantry of this festival, the rich altar, and resplendent ornaments of the relic, the great size and elegant decorations of the temporary buildings, the peculiar and picturesque dresses of the chiefs, the majestic elephants, and the dense mass of people, threw an air of imposing grandeur over the trees, and the wild and beautiful scenery around the Kandian capital formed an appropriate landscape.—*Forbes's Ceylon.*

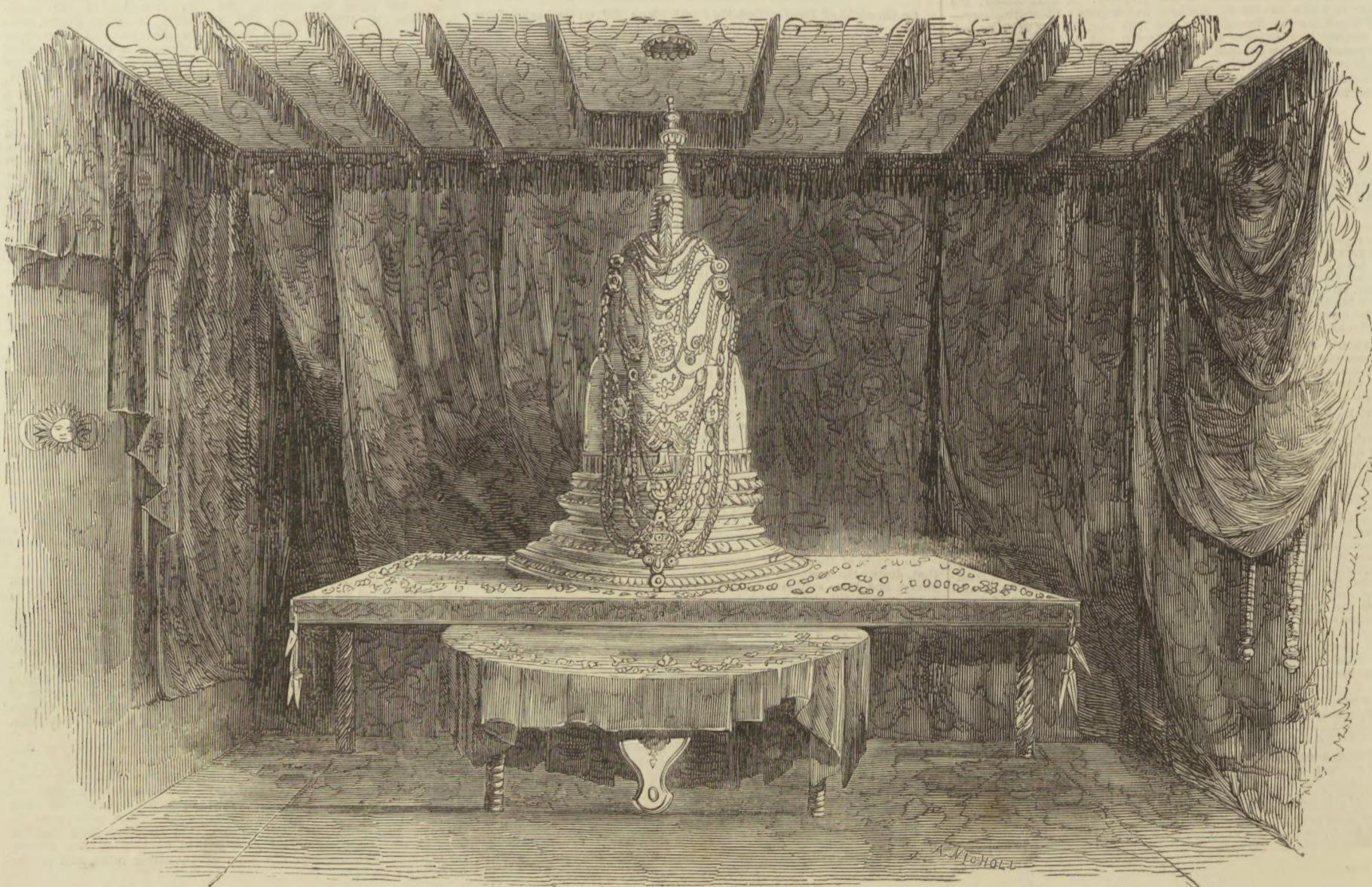
In the month of August, 1847, through the kindness of Sir J. Emerson Tennant, the Colonial Secretary, I obtained admission to the Malegawa (Temple), at Kandy, where I made the above Sketch; but was, however, obliged several times to leave the sanctuary on the approach of devotees, who came to lay offerings before the shrine, as they would not permit me to witness the ceremony; and the patience of the priests seemed pretty well exhausted before my drawings were completed.

A. NICHOLL.

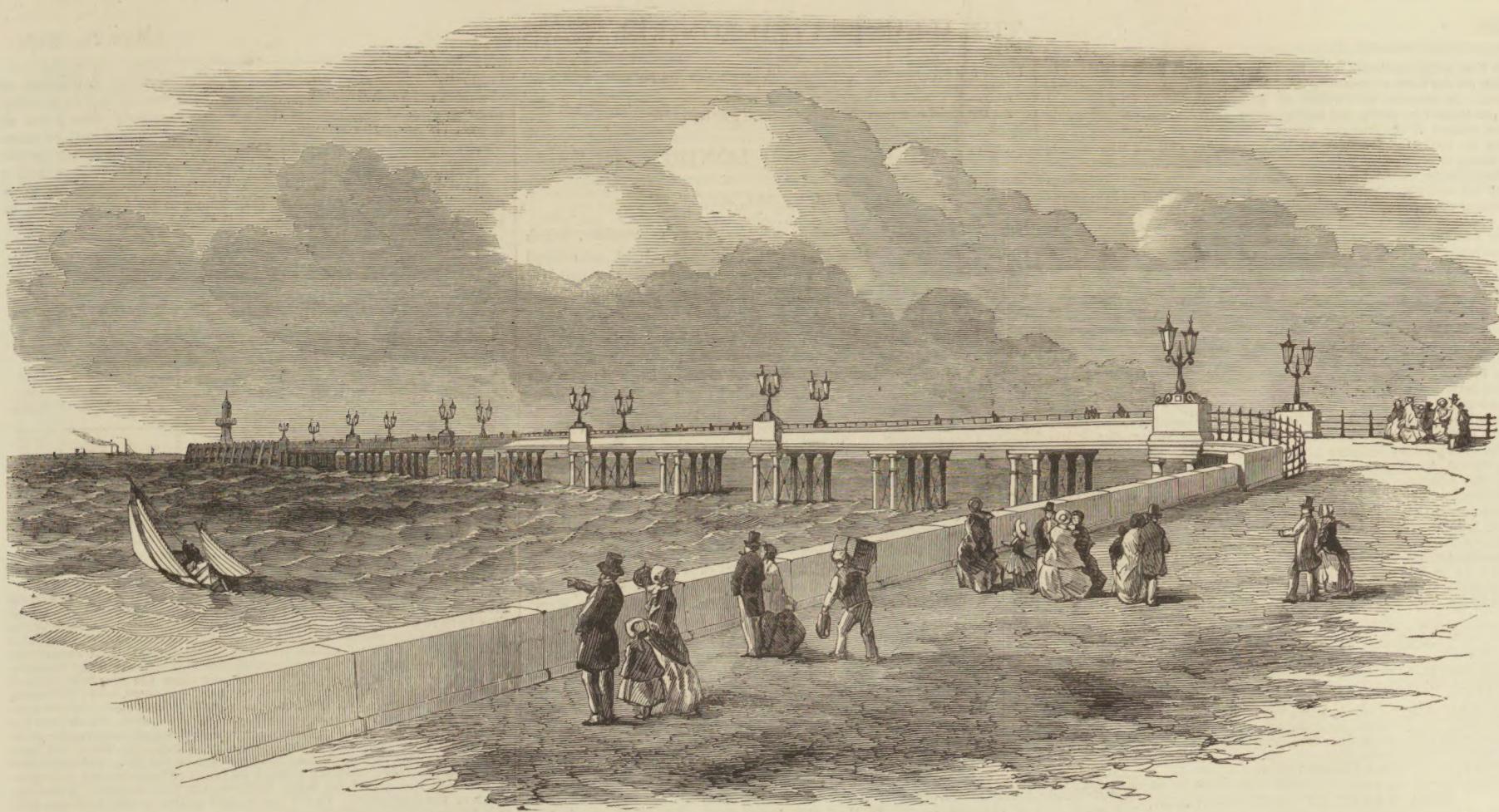
THE DELADA, OR SACRED TOOTH OF BUDDHU.

acknowledged that these trials were the means of procuring a triumph to true religion.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE DELADA.—The Tooth of Buddhu was ex-



THE MALEGAWA TEMPLE, IN CEYLON, THE DEPOSITORY OF "BUDDHU'S TOOTH."



NEW HIGH-WATER LANDING-PIER, AT MARGATE.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL,
AT FORFAR.

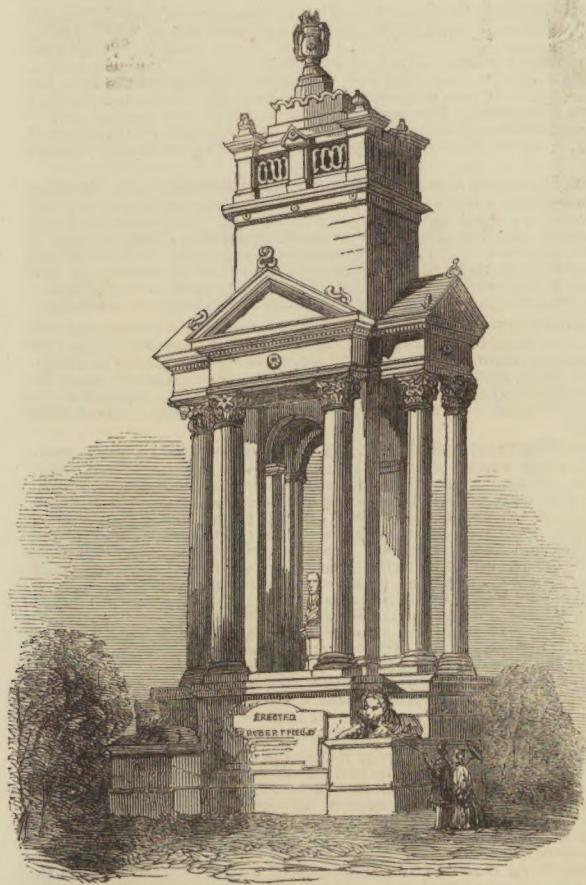
WERE anything wanting to testify to the wide appreciation of the statesmanship of the late Sir Robert Peel, it would be found in the circumstance that the small county town of Forfarshire, with a population of some 9000 inhabitants, the bulk of whom are weavers, was the first to erect a memorial to his name. As our Illustration will show, their tribute, considering the means of those who raised it, is very creditable as a work of art.

The memorial was begun and finished during the summer of 1850, with the exception of the bust, which was placed on its pedestal a few weeks ago. The monument occupies a very commanding site, within the new cemetery to the south of the town, and is a conspicuous object for miles around. It stands about forty-five feet high, and is built of freestone ashlar, brought from the neighbourhood of St. Andrews. The bust is cut from a block of Craigleath stone, and is the production of Mr. William Anderson, of Perth, a young sculptor of promise, to whose

this, if it cast some damp on the spectators, certainly had no effect on the proceedings. At twelve o'clock the whole of the shops were closed, so as to afford every person an opportunity of witnessing the ceremony; and of this they generally availed themselves: every desirable spot near the scene of action was crowded with spectators, the windows of the houses in the neighbourhood were lined with anxious faces, and even the summits of the neighbouring cliffs were fully occupied. The Duke's Head Hotel had been engaged by the Directors of the Pier Company for those ladies who were pleased to grace the ceremony with their presence. At two o'clock the procession moved from the above hotel. It was headed by the Vicar (the Rev. J. F. Lingham), accompanied by the Rev. P. Prosser, Incumbent of Trinity Church, and the rest of the local clergy; and followed by the Chairman of the Pier Directors, G. Y. Hunter, Esq.; with the High Constable, F. W. Cobb, Esq. After these came the Directors and the officers of the Company, the magistrates, and the other authorities of the town. On arriving at the spot where the first pile was to be placed (around which a suitable platform had been erected), a prayer composed for the occasion was offered up by the Rev. the Vicar, which was listened to by the large concourse assembled with becoming attention. The powerful driving machine was next put into motion by the Chairman of the Directors; and, by its aid, the first pile was driven into its place. A salute then told to the spectators that this work, so necessary to the prosperity of their town, had fairly commenced; and the cheers with which they responded showed that they fully appreciated the importance of the event.

In the evening upwards of a hundred gentlemen dined at the Town-hall. The chair was occupied by G. Y. Hunter, Esq., supported by the clergy, magistrates, &c.; and the day, so auspiciously begun, was concluded with a hearty wish from all, that those interested in the work might, at the fitting time, re-assemble to celebrate its completion.

This Pier, when completed, will stretch out into the sea nearly 1300 feet. It is in spans of 60 feet each, the superstructure resting upon piers formed by clusters of iron columns, as will be seen by the Sketch. The width is 20 feet; and it is increased to 45 feet at the head, which is a substantial timber structure, for the accommodation of steam-vessels and shipping, the foundations of which will be formed of wrought-iron screw piles. In all other respects, the structure is of iron, with the modern wrought-iron plate girders, recently so much used in railway bridges, which are of great strength. The approach will be on either side of the present Drot Office, and will be a bold and commodious entrance, being 80 feet in width at the shore. The Pier will be accessible to steam and other vessels at all states of the tide, the height of the flooring being 15 feet above high water. It will be one of the handsomest landing-places on the coast; and, as a pier, the first of its construction erected. The work is being carried out by Messrs. Birch, the engineers, of London; and Mr. Bastow, of Hartlepool, as contractor.



MONUMENT TO THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL, AT FORFAR.

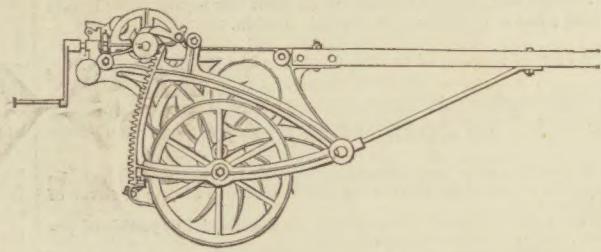
liberality in executing it, at an almost nominal charge, the committee are indebted for being able to complete the structure, which otherwise they could not have accomplished with the funds at their disposal. The architect of the monument is Mr. James MacLaren, of Dundee, whose design was selected by the committee from thirty-one submitted in competition.

NEW HIGH-WATER LANDING-PIER, MARGATE.

THERE are some events of so great an importance to the locality in which they occur as to call forth one undivided feeling of interest; and this was instanced on driving the first pile of the proposed High water Landing-pier at Margate, on Tuesday, the 3rd instant. From an early hour in the morning it was quite evident that some event of an unusual character was about to take place; flags were hoisted at every prominent part of the town, and the church bells rang their merriest peal. From the head of the present jetty, and extending far into the sea, signal flags of various hues and devices were seen rising, as it were, from the still waters, marking both the direction and extent of the proposed structure. The day was singularly unpropitious; but

SAMUELSON'S PATENT DIGGING MACHINE.

IT is well known that the produce of land cultivated by market-gardeners and by cottagers far exceeds that obtained from the same area by the farmer. That excess is obtained chiefly at the expense of increased labour in deep tillage, irrigating, singeing, and cleansing. It is only of late that a serious effort has been made to assimilate our practice as farmers to that of the gardener. In the growth of root crops the water-drill is but just beginning to perform that in the field, the omission of which in the garden would be considered as the height of neglect. In growing corn, we still adhere to the extravagant practice of thick sowing, whether broad cast or by the drill; though we may see in the labourer's allotments how much superior, both in the straw and in the ear, is the crop which he has "dibbled" with one-third the quantity of seed. The value of horse-hoeing is doubted by many who would not allow a weed to remain in their gardens; and we still endeavour to



SAMUELSON'S PATENT DIGGING MACHINE.

make up by waggon-loads of manure and by tons of guano for imperfect tillage and want of drainage, which permit their most valuable constituents to be washed off the surface into the ditches and streams; whereas, by converting our fields by deep tillage into one vast filtering bed for their retention, we should not only avoid this waste, but avail ourselves to the utmost of the valuable dressings that descend with the rains of heaven, the ammonia contained in which, according to our chemists, represents an annual value of quite twenty shillings per acre, estimated at the price of guano.

It is to the latter element of cultivation, namely the effective pulverization of the soil and preparation of the seed-bed, that Mr. Samuelson, the well-known agricultural engineer of Banbury, has contributed the invention of his digging-machine, which has been for some time past at



SAMUELSON'S PATENT DIGGING MACHINE.

work in that neighbourhood, and which we illustrate as it appeared in operation on the farm occupied by Mr. Wm. Cales, at Adderbury, Oxfordshire. It consists essentially of several series of slender steel prongs, so shaped in curve and section as to penetrate the soil easily by the mere weight of the framing, which contains them; each series resembling the spokes of a wheel without the tyre, and all the wheels being caused to revolve by the draught of the horses, whilst imbedded in the earth up to what may be called their naves. The spokes or prongs bring up the soil, and allow it to fall backward, thoroughly pulverized and mixed, in a form not unlike the back-water from a paddle-wheel. In the upper portion of their revolution they pass between a corresponding number of strong iron bars which scrape away any earth or weeds adhering to them. Although like all other tillage implements, it works best in dry weather, the digger was used with advantage during the early spring, when it was hardly possible to plough at all; it also clears itself well of any stones which it may pick out of the ground.

From the description which we have given, it will appear that it is, in fact, a trenching implement, propelled by horses—loosening, and partially bringing the subsoil to the surface, and thoroughly reducing the whole, like the fork; and not merely cleaving off a slice, and reversing it like the plough; but, as it only requires four or five horses to work it when set to dig ten inches deep by three feet in width, being equal to four acres dug in a working day of seven hours, in soils where it is rare to see less than three horses ploughing only one-fourth of that breadth to a depth of barely six inches, it is obvious that, apart from the superiority of the result, there is positive economy in the power applied. Circular motion, which generally accompanies the application of steam-power, will, we trust, in this instance, as in that of the horse-power thrashing machine, prove to be only its precursor; meanwhile, it is perhaps quite as well, with reference to the speedy and general adoption of this new cultivating machine, that its introduction is not dependent, in the first instance, upon that of the steam-engine.

In conclusion, we must not omit to notice the application of the "Digger" to works of road formation and excavating generally. It moves as much surface soil in a day as would require forty to sixty men with the spade.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 22.—Trinity Sunday. Alexander Pope born, 1688.
MONDAY, 23.—Francis attempted to shoot the Queen, 1842. Dr. Paley died, 1805.
TUESDAY, 24.—Queen Victoria born, 1819. Calvin died, 1554.
WEDNESDAY, 25.—Princess Helena born, 1816. Sir H. Davy died, 1829.
THURSDAY, 26.—St. Augustine, first Archbishop of Canterbury.
FRIDAY, 27.—Dante born, 1265.
SATURDAY, 28.—William Pitt born, 1756.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 28.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M 1 0 1 25	A 1 50 2 15	M 2 35 3 0	A 3 25 3 42	M 4 10 4 35	A 5 0 5 30	M 5 53 6 29

THE DUBLIN GREAT EXHIBITION.

In order to render our Illustrated Account of the DUBLIN EXHIBITION the more complete, the publication of the DOUBLE NUMBER, announced for MAY 28, is deferred until JUNE 4.

This Double Number will contain Splendid Engravings of the most interesting objects exhibited.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A READER.—The only way in which the tone of the negative can be darkened is by using the mixture of gallic acid and nitrate of silver of greater strength.

EAST NORFOLK.—Oxide of silver cannot be dissolved in cyanide of potassium, unless the latter be in solution.

MINNIE.—The daughters of Lord Seymour bear the courtesy title of "Lady" as the grand-daughters of a Duke. We apprehend, however, that this courtesy custom is scarcely tenable.

HERALDRY.—On marrying any daughter of a gentleman entitled to Arms, you must impale her coat with your own, unless the lady be an heiress or co-heiress, and then you carry your wife's arms on an escutcheon of pretence.

Δ.—Our space forbids us to enter on the genealogical details necessary to supply our correspondent with the desired information.

C. S. M. (an old subscriber).—The title of "Captain" is seldom or never borne by a Captain of Militia except on actual duty. It scarcely seems correct for him to do so, and is certainly not in good taste.

JURIST.—There would be no impropriety in your adding your Christian names in the way you state.

T. T. S. and W.—We cannot ascertain the arms of the family named.

INVESTIGATOR.—Arms of Edy and Edye: Gu. three boys' heads couped at the shoulders arg.

NEANIAS.—A reference to the family pedigree and old family papers might indicate the origin and the alterations of a surname.

PEDIGREE.—John Nevill, last Lord Latimer, was fifth in descent from Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmorland. Sir George Nevill, who was summoned to Parliament as Baron Latimer in 1432, was son of Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmorland, by Joan, his second wife, daughter of John of Gaunt.

There was a previous Lord Latimer, of the House of Nevill, John Nevill, son of Lord Nevill, of Raby, by Elizabeth his wife, only daughter and heiress of William Latimer, Lord Latimer. His Lordship's Barony seems now to be vested in Lord Willoughby de Broke.

A CONSTANT READER.—The Royal pedigree of the late Duke of Wellington, showing his Grace's descent through the Hills, Boyles, O'Bryens, Butlers, and Bohuns, from King Edward I., was given in our Journal in October last. Helen, present Countess of Mornington, has also a direct descent from the same Monarch, through the families of Porterfield, Boyd, Cunningham, Hamilton, Beaumont, and Holland.

A FIVE YEARS' SUBSCRIBER.—Arms of Greaves: Quarterly gu. and vert, an eagle displayed, holding in its beak a slip of oak fructed or.

Crest: On a mound vert, a stag trippant, holding in its mouth a slip of oak fructed ppr. Motto: *In veritate triumpho.*

A SUBSCRIBER.—Burke's "Peerage."

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—Quakers never use the designations of "Esquire" or "Rev."

OXO.—A county magistrate is an Esquire.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—The wife of an eldest son, when her husband becomes, by the death of his father, head of the family, drops the prefix of the Christian name. The widow of the father is styled "senior" or "Dowager Mrs."

W. B. D.—The name of Elizabeth coined for Ireland, the legend on the reverse is "Fonsu Dens adjutorem meu;" and the other is a small brass coin of Tetricus.

H. P., of Holloway, has well argued the controversy between the e and the o in the Collier amendment of *Lady Macbeth's* speech—"What boast was it then that made you break this enterprise to me?" The sole difficulty lies in the grammatical construction. If the amendment be permitted, the word "boast," by a metonymy usual in Shakespeare, is used for the "spirit of boast," or "boastful motive." *Lady Macbeth's* question means simply, "Why then did you boast that you would murder Duncan, and propose to me to become your accomplice?"—We take this opportunity of correcting an error of the press in our article on Mr. Collier's volume of "Emendations." In the following sentence, "But the most notable of this class of errata occurs in one of the plays not [out] of the quarto-list of fourteen, namely 'Cymbeline';" the small word in brackets should be omitted. In another place, "Heminge and Collier" is misspelt for Heminge and Condell.—The following information, received from a Correspondent, is curious:—

In an edition of Shakespeare, published at London in 1717, by J. and P. Knapton, S. Birt, T. Longman, and T. Shewell, in "Cymbeline," it is printed:—

"Some say of Italy,

"Whose feathers are her painting, hath betray'd him.

"Poor I am state," &c.

(Alluding, probably, to the bird that borrowed its feathers from the peacock, as the female in it by borrowed her beauty from her painted face).

In the next quotation, as you have printed it in your paper, my edition has it—

"Without more quality."

Is the last it is printed in mine—

"Like a full-scor'd boar, a German one,

"Cry d'oh!" &c.

That edition of 1717 is, however, of no authority. None, indeed, is of the slightest, except the folio of 1623, and the elder quartos.

ERRATA.—In "Chess Nomenclature," page 387—for Pavo, read Pavo; for Pandah, read Piadah.

DECENS ET COMES ought to know the text—"To the pure all things are pure."

NEMO.—The fact of being in the Commission of the Peace does not confer the right of a cockade in the servant's hat.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1853.

THE Provisional Government of the French Republic, which started into such sudden existence in February, 1848, astonished the world by most of its acts, grieved it by a few, and gratified it by several. Its generous and wise abolition of the punishment of death for political offences, was hailed with lively satisfaction throughout France; and with minor, but decided approbation, in every part of Europe. It gave a pledge that, however deplorable

might be the consequences of street-fighting, and of insurrections behind the barricades, there would be no Reign of Terror in the new revolution. It proved that, if it were not always possible to avoid the murderous assault of armed citizens against one another, it was possible to abolish the practice of judicial massacres. Louis Napoleon has deemed it necessary to re-enact the punishment which the Provisional Government abolished. At a time when he is all powerful—when his word is the undisputed law—when slavish functionaries vie with each other in abject submission to his authority—and when the whole nation awaits with patience, and even with cheerfulness and hope, the results of the new system of government of which his name is the type and his person the representative, he has caused a project to be laid before the Legislative Body for re-enacting, in its worst form, the law against treason. If he had contented himself with having it declared that an attempt against the life of any member of the "sacred" House of Bonaparte—for such he is evidently desirous that the French nation should consider it—should be punished as parricide, there would have been no real objection. But Louis Napoleon has not confined himself to so small a demand. The punishment of death is to be decreed not only against those who actually attempt the life of the Emperor, or that of any member of his family, but against every person who shall attempt to change or overthrow the existing form of Government. Consternation prevails throughout Paris in consequence. In that city every man of note or mark has at one time or another rendered himself liable to a charge of conspiracy against an established Government. The Emperor himself is the most noted conspirator in France. He waged war twice against the Government of Louis Philippe, and was defeated. He waged war against the Republic, which he solemnly swore to maintain, and was successful. But if Louis Philippe had meted out to him the same measure of punishment which he wishes to employ against others, he would never have been President of a Republic or Autocrat of an Empire. Louis Philippe was too merciful. He spared a life that was justly forfeited, and thus brought upon unhappy France the *coup d'état* of 1851, and the sacrifice of at least a thousand lives, to say nothing of countless other evils attendant on a state of revolution. It cannot be imputed to Louis Napoleon that he possesses the faults of Louis Philippe. There is nothing merciful about the Emperor. All is harsh, stern, and unyielding, and it would almost seem as if he had never forgiven Louis Philippe for having put him in prison, instead of sending him to the scaffold. Though little accustomed to endure opposition to his will, the announcement of this sanguinary intention to re-enact a law which bears a Reign of Terror in its fertile bosom, has created such alarm among all the most eminent and intelligent men in France, and even in the *Corps Legislatif* itself, that a hope is entertained by the Emperor's friends that he will be induced to give way. We trust that it will prove so. It is necessary for France that the Empire should have a fair trial. It would be a misfortune for that country if the present Government were brought to a premature and violent end. It cannot be denied, whatever faults may justly be charged against the Emperor, that he has many merits and even virtues. The great Napoleon himself did not better understand the French people, or better know how to govern them, than Napoleon III. If he have abridged public liberty, he has maintained public peace—a matter about which the French of the present day are peculiarly anxious. His proposed new law, instead of strengthening, will weaken his throne and dynasty if he persists in it. As no former measure that he ever attempted to carry excited half as much distrust and opposition as this, it is not unlikely that his Prudential will prevail over his revengeful feelings, and that he will yield before it be too late to do so with dignity.

The inquiry into the conduct of the late Secretary of the Admiralty, has been highly damaging to more persons than Mr. Stafford. Not only has it brought home the charge of political jobbing of the worst kind to the Secretary, and exposed political incompetency the most deplorable on the part of the Duke of Northumberland, but it has tainted the character of the whole Derby Administration. But these mal-practices, like some apparent evils in the moral government of the world, are likely to produce good results. For the future the service of the national dockyards will be conducted without reference to party politics, and with no other object than efficiency. Lord John Russell has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill for depriving of the suffrage all the servants and workmen of these national establishments, thus placing them upon the same footing as those of the Post office. It is, perhaps, somewhat hard upon any public servants that their acceptance of employment at the hands of the State should deprive them of one of the most valued rights of free citizenship; but future candidates for work and wages in the dockyards will at least know the bargain they make. They will enjoy the freedom of choice between their pottage and their privilege. It is possible that in some large scheme of Parliamentary reform a means might be suggested for purifying the dockyards without depriving the labourers of their votes; but as no such large scheme is likely to be carried, or even introduced, the venal labourers of Chatham, Portsmouth, and other equally useful but notorious places, must be content to bear the punishment of their past transgressions. And yet, if the subject be fairly considered, there is no necessity for Parliamentary reform to remedy the glaring abuses which Mr. Stafford's and the Duke of Northumberland's mismanagement have brought to light. The Government has but to adopt a measure which has long been urged upon it, and cease to be a ship-builder. Private enterprise and competition, which produce so many splendid ships for the mercantile service, would produce ships for the service of the State equal, if not superior, to any that were ever launched from a national dock-yard, and at a cost considerably less. Were such a practical reform adopted, there would be no necessity for depriving any man or body of men of the suffrage; and political corruption, if it did not disappear from the boroughts where ships of war are built, would, at all events, have nothing to do with the art and mystery of ship-building. The measure to be introduced by Lord John Russell, though not the best that might have been adopted, will be better than none at all. If it do not lead to economy in the dockyards, it will lead to efficiency; and will, in all probability, be considered no hard-

ship by the most intelligent of the persons employed in the docks. Under the ancient *régime*, such persons had no security that a violent partisan would not be appointed first Lord or Secretary of the Admiralty; and that they would not be summarily dismissed from their employment. To such honest public servants a vote for a borough too often proved a nuisance and a snare. Lord John Russell's measure will be considered by them rather as a benefit, for which they ought to be grateful, than as an injury, of which they have reason to complain.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MAY 19.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Mean Tempera- ture of the Day.	Departure of Tempera- ture from Average.	Degrees of Humid- ity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
May 13	29.982	57.7	44.3	48.3	— 3.4	80	S.E. 0.15
" 14	29.999	64.8	42.7	52.8	+ 0.9	69	S.E. 0.00
" 15	29.818	64.5	43.4	52.4	+ 0.1	63	S.E. 0.00
" 16	29.646	71.2	48.4	59.1	+ 6.6	70	S.E. 0.00
" 17	29.616	68.1	48.8	56.5	+ 3.7	67	E. 0.00
" 18	29.861	75.1	47.4	60.0	+ 6.8	63	E. 0.00
" 19	29.935	72.1	43.5	57.7	+ 4.3	61	W. 0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer increased from 30.04 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 13th, to 30.10 inches by 6h. p.m. on the same day; decreased from that time to 29.70 inches by 6h. p.m. on the 16th, and increased to 30.02 inches by the end of the week. The mean reading for the week at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.842 inches. The mean daily temperature on the 18th was 60°, and is the highest mean daily temperature recorded as having occurred on that day since the year 1837, when it was 61.2°. The mean temperature of the week was 55.3°, being 2.7° above the average of the same week in thirty-eight years, and presents a remarkable contrast to that of the early part of the month, which from the 3rd to the 12th, exhibited an average daily deficiency of temperature to the amount of 6.1°. The range of temperature during the week has been rather large, the highest reading (75.1°) being on the 18th, and the lowest (42.7°) on the 14th; showing a range of 32.4°. The difference of temperature daily has also been large, that on the 19th being 28.1°; and the mean of the week 22.1°. In the early part of the morning of the 18th, rain fell to the depth of 0.15 inch.

Lewisham, May 20th, 1853.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending May 14, the births of 1676 children were registered in the metropolitan districts: of these 870 were boys, and 806 were girls.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Mendelssohn's Italian symphony in A, No. 2; Beethoven's symphony in F, No. 8; Spohr's picturesque "Jessonda" overture; Handel's stately "Esther" overture, with its quaint oboe obligato, so admirably played by Nicholson; Mozart's vivacious "Figaro" overture; and a violin concerto by Vieuxtemps, executed by the emperor of violinists himself in imperial style;—such was the dainty dish for the musical epicureans at the fifth concert, last Monday. The force, brilliancy, delicacy, and precision of the execution by the splendid band, under Costa's artistic guidance, left nothing to be desired; and the usual encores followed the favourite symphonic movements.

The vocal selection was rendered remarkable by the presence in the orchestra of Sir Henry Bishop, England's greatest operatic composer since Purcell. He conducted his own cantata, "The Departure from Paradise" which was sung by England's sweetest singer, Miss Louis Pyne. The amateurs cordially greeted both the composer and the vocalist. The former, not merely for "auld lang syne," but also for the poetic production of Eve's lament; and the latter for the truly tasteful style with which she delivered the interesting text she was allotted. Miss William's developed her luscious contralto tones in Mozart's aria, "Lento il pi;" and Gardoni, who made his first appearance this season, warbled an innocent air by Stradella, in a manner to have disarmed any hearer, even with the most murderous intent.

This was not only a fine but a great concert.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

The third meeting, last Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms, attracted upwards of 600 amateurs, to hear a most interesting selection. Onslow's Quintet No. 5, in D, and Mendelssohn's (posthumous) Op. 87, in B flat, were played to perfection by Vieuxtemps, Goffriller, Hill, Webb, and Piatti. Vieuxtemps, inspired by the sublimity of Mendelssohn's adagio, was greater than ever, and produced the most profound sensation on his aristocratic auditory. Mdlle. Causse and the Belgian violinist gave a magnificent reading of Beethoven's Sonata in E flat (dedicated to Salieri). The fair pianist also charmingly performed solos by Mendelssohn and Stephen Heller. The sonata by Tartini was played by Piatti and Bottesini; but the great violincellist was not at home in the composition. At the end of the programme, a Portuguese youth, named Napoleon, only eight years of age, performed on the pianoforte one of Thalberg's fantasias, to the great astonishment of a large circle of connoisseurs who waited to hear this precocious phenomenon. This boy produced a marked sensation last winter in Paris.

HARMONIC UNION.

Mr. Pierson's oratorio, "Jerusalem," was performed, for the first time in London, on Wednesday night, at Exeter-hall, under the able direction of Mr. Benedict; with Miss Louisa Pyne, Mrs. Enderslow, Miss Dolby, Signor Gardoni, Messrs. Lockey and Lawler, and Herr Staudigl, as the principal vocalists. This work was originally produced, last September, at the Norwich Festival, Madame Viardot being the chief singer on that occasion. A lengthened notice of the oratorio, and its execution, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS at the time; and the verdict of the Norwich connoisseurs, in condemnation of Mr. Pierson's peculiarities, will not be reversed in London. He has great abilities, which have been directed into a wrong channel. Fascinated by the eccentricities of the Wagner-Schumann school, ugly and deformed as it is, Mr. Pierson has given to the world a work, the ungrateful character of which for the orchestral and vocal executants is indescribable, and which certainly only fatigues and distracts the ear. Gardoni won an encore in the air, "Oh! that my head were waters," and he deserved the compliment.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Herr Molique, one of the greatest of living German composers and violinists, commenced his annual concert of chamber music on Wednesday evening, at Willis's Rooms, assisted by Herr Pauer, the pianist; Messrs. Mellon, and Hill. Molique's finished playing and admirable compositions render his soirées of more than ordinary interest to the cultivated amateur and professor.

The second soirée of the Misses Cole, the vocalists, and Mr. Alfred Gilbert, the pianist, took place at the Queen-Anne-street Rooms, on Wednesday; with the co-operation of Miss Bassano, Miss Ursula Barclay; Messrs. A. Pierre, Wallworth, Bodda, Williams, Nicholson, F. Clatterton, and B. Gilbert.

Haydn's "Creation" was performed, under Costa's direction, last night, at Exeter-hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, with Madame Clara Novello, Gardoni, Mr. Williams, and Herr Formes—a principal singer. The friends of this admirable institution will be glad to learn that the subscriptions for the testimonial to Mr. Bowley, the respected librarian, have progressed so rapidly that the presentation will shortly take place at Exeter-hall.

Madame Schwab, the pianiste, gave her annual evening concert last Tuesday, at the Princess's Concert-room; assisted by Herr Oberthür, harp; M. Rousselot, violincello; Herr Jansa, violin; Herr Nabich, trombone; Bottesini, contra-basso; Mdlle. Doria, Mdlle. F. Lablache, Mdlle. Favanti, Miss Messent, Miss Williams, Herr Reichtart, Mr. A. Pierre, Mr. Bodda, and Mr. F. Mori.

Mercadante's opera, "Il Bravo," originally produced at Milan in 1839, for Madame Tadolini and Donzelli, has just been produced in Paris, at the Italian Opera-house, with Madame De Lagrange, Mdlle. Bertrandi (Bertramelli), Bottesti and Bettini. The Bravo is one of Ronconi's famous parts, and the opera was to have been produced at the Royal Italian Opera in 1848. Mercadante has been strangely neglected in this country; his "Elisa e Claudio" and the "Vestale" ought to be mounted.

Madame Viardot has arrived in Berlin, on her way to London.

The Musical Concordia Society had a meeting on Thursday, for the performance of glees and madrigals of the English and Italian school, under the direction of Mr. G. M. King.

Miss Lizzy Stuart gave an evening concert on Thursday at the Albion square Literary Institution; assisted by Mesdames Sainville, Rose Brahm, Anstey, G. A. Cooper, Messrs. Jonghman, Barsham, Cotton, and G. Tedder.

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Verdi's career in this country has been curiously chequered. If artistic anathema could have annihilated his fame, then would he have long since ceased to have been heard of; but he appears to enjoy a cat-like vitality amongst our amateurs. Never was there one of his works produced, either at her Majesty's Theatre or at the Royal Italian Opera, but he received a terrific castigation from criticism, and the musical public were assured, after these awful denunciations of indignant journalism, at the performance of such "unmitigated trash," that the name of Verdi would be no more uttered in this musical metropolis. And yet the thus extinguished composer—on paper—the very next season was sure to be brought forward, in the shape of a revival of one of his "failures," or in the representation of his latest continental novelty. What, then, is the key to this anomalous state of things—wherein it is found that Verdi's defenders amongst writers are so few and his partisans still more rare, and still Verdi is not shelved? Is it that amongst opera-frequents there is a flat in his favour, which is sufficiently strong to maintain his name in the repertory? or is it that the general body of amateurs feel that the dead set against the only composer of note left in Italy is based on prejudice, intolerance, and injustice? Whatever may be the solution of these questions, it is, at all events, satisfactory to find that the spirit of justice is sufficiently powerful amongst English audiences not to be carried away by mere clamour; and "Rigoletto," the three-act lyric drama, put on the stage for the first time on Saturday, with such magnificent resources, will secure an impartial hearing from those connoisseurs who are not led away by proper names only. We have never been the champions nor the detractors of Verdi, and we recognise in "Rigoletto" a higher order of beauty than struck us even in "Ernani" and the "Due Foscari," and an abandonment at the same time of his most palpable defects. "Rigoletto" cannot be ranked, however, as a masterpiece; it is full of plagiarisms and faults, and yet abounds with the most captivating music. Verdi must be classed as a highly dramatic writer of melodramatic music. He is the Victor Hugo (from whom he has selected his best dramas for setting) of the French classics—the Porte St. Martin to the Théâtre Français. But then it is pretended that, to "sup full of horrors" is not legitimate! This is true; but it is, perhaps, more exciting; and, after all, one goes to the opera, as to the play, to get up a sensation, and not to yawn. Everybody knows Victor Hugo's tragedy, "Le Roi s'amuse," and that it was suppressed because the principal part—that of François Premier—was such a depraved libertine, that the tendency to bring Royalty into disrepute was feared. The Italian librettist has closely followed the incidents of the French play, only changing the locality and the names of the personages to Mantua. There is the deformed jester, or fool of the Court, who is proscribed by a malediction from a father whom he had mocked in parental sorrow, and who is punished for his witticism by having his own daughter, Gilda, made the victim of his sovereign; and there is this unfortunate girl, giving up her own life to save that of her betrayer—the Duke having been entrapped into a lone house, to be assassinated by the jester's orders. These dramatic situations supply a subject for musical illustration of which Verdi has forcibly availed himself in many points, and they have also given to Ronconi the opportunity of displaying his varied comic and tragic powers to an extent that has quite distanced even the solemn effects he realised in his "Nabucco," "Cavalleria," and the "Doge"; and the risible one he created in his "Figaro," "Troyano," and "Lucia di Lammermoor." In fact, great as was the histrionic genius of Verdi admitted to be, his "Rigoletto" has combined displays of comedy and tragedy that can only recall the well-known picture of Garibaldi between Italia and Melpomene. Let us instance the scene in the *Teatral Palace*, in the second act, in which Rigoletto strives to smile with

the courtiers, whilst his heart is breaking at the abduction of his child—an abduction in which he himself had been made innocent to assist. The expression of Ronconi's face in this scene—one half of the face that of the court-jester, the other half that of the bereaved father—can never be forgotten. To follow this great actor and singer throughout his wonderful delineation would form an essay of itself, and within these limits but a bare reference to the opera at large can be afforded.

Verdi has not gained ground in learned contrivances and ingenious construction, but he has skilfully blended with the Italian school the loftiness of declamation and the piquancy of orchestration of the French masters. The soliloquies of *Rigoletto*, prior to his resolve to hire the bravo *Sparafucile* (Tagliafico) to kill the *Duke of Mantua* (Mario), are fine specimens of declamatory recitative; and the duo finale of death, between father and daughter, is also graphically expressed; although the dénouement of dragging the body of *Gilda* (Madame Bosio) in the sack across the stage is as repellent as the boisterous smothering of *Desdemona* in the sight of the audience.

The prominent pieces in "Rigoletto," which strike the ear and fix the attention are the air of Mario, "La Donna è Mobile," rapturously encored; the romance of Madame Bosio in the second act; the duos between her and Ronconi and Mario in the same act, the chorus of courtiers, and the quatuor in the last act. This last-mentioned concerted piece is a perfect gem, and merits especial mention. The scene is a double set—in the foreground is a double-storied house, separated by a wall from the road, and the river Mincio flowing through the background. In the lower room of this lone house are the Duke with *Magdalen* (Mdlle. Didié), the Brava's sister, who has enticed him there to be murdered; at the outside are *Rigoletto* and his daughter *Gilda*, who are flying from Mantua. Whilst the Duke is making love to *Magdalen*, the forsaken *Gilda* overhears him making use of the same language he had formerly addressed to her, and *Rigoletto*, mutters vengeance against his child's betrayer. The amatory strains in the interior of the hotel are intermingled with the broken-hearted sobs of *Gilda*, and the choked exclamation of revenge from *Rigoletto*—all the conflicting emotions being worked up into a climax of surpassing vigour and intense passion. The house rang with exclamations at the close of the quartet, which alone would stamp Verdi as a composer of fancy and imagination of no ordinary nature.

The principal artists in the cast—Madame Bosio (who has risen immensely by her clever vocalisation in this opera), Mdlle. Didié, Tagliafico, Mario (who sung his best), and Ronconi—have been named; but the subordinate characters were zealously supported by Madame Temple, Mei, Romini, Polonini, &c. The *mise en scène*, under the direction of Mr. A. Harris, was unusually animated. The groupings in the ball-room scene, and in the scene of the abduction of *Gilda* by the courtiers, were admirable. Mr. W. Beverley's début as the scenic artist was signal success. The elaborate street scenes, the rich interiors, and distant landscapes, were painted and set with the eye of a master of effect in light and shade.

"Rigoletto" was repeated on Tuesday night, to a house crowded with Royalty, rank, and fashion; and again on Thursday, for the extra night, being preceded by the first act of "Norma," with Grisi and Tamberlik.

HAYMARKET.

A new comedy in three acts, by the Rev. Mr. White, was produced on Saturday. It is entitled "The Mouse-trap." The story is complex in the extreme, the characters most numerous and eccentric, and the structure exceedingly involved. The title of the piece is due to the circumstance of *Lord Winterfell* (Mr. Tilbury) pinning himself on being an aristocratic man of science and the inventor of a mouse-trap, the novel construction of which is compared with that of the play, and thus made a sort of symbol of the drama. But the main interest rests with a friend of his, *Sir Clermont Waldron* (Mr. Chippendale), who, having had a *liaison* in Spain twenty-five years ago, and having given a promise of marriage to the lady, is in great fear lest an inquiry set on foot by the Consul in search of a father and child answerable to the particulars contained in a certain box stolen by a gipsy, should have relation to his adventure. He learns that such a promise would be held by Spanish law to be legal, and thus, as he expects the mother is still alive in the person of the gipsy aforesaid, and the child in her daughter, there is no hope of his being able to marry his ward *Helen Dallaway* (Miss Louisa Howard), and a certainty of his being disgraced in his social relations. A queer character, one *Obadiah Jack Marling* (Mr. Buckstone), however, gives a new turn to affairs. Half sailor, half quaker, he sets up a claim in favour of one *George Marling* (Mr. W. Farren), *Sir Clermont's* secretary, whom he insists is *Sir Clermont's* son. The Consul's inquiries relate to this boy, and not to the girl; but the boy himself proves to be the son of *Sir Clermont's* friend, *Mr. Dallaway*, who had accompanied him on his tour, and engaged in similar adventures with a similar result, both travelling under the same cognomen of *Captain Smith*. The distress of *Sir Clermont* under these circumstances constitutes the theme of the play; and the character was cleverly and efficiently interpreted by Mr. Chippendale. But the piece owed its success to the broad and extravagant humour of Mr. Buckstone. Under the Friend's broad brim, the naval spirit and manner continually break out, making a series of whimsical contrasts; and his announcement of the piece for repetition was received with mingled laughter and applause.

ASTLEY'S.

A new hippo-drama for Whitsuntide has been produced at this theatre, entitled "The Chase, or Life on the Turf," and brings out the peculiar resources of this establishment. The theme of the play is the course of life in London, into which a country sporting gentleman is seduced by a fast acquaintance. But this is preceded by a fox-hunt, a steeple-chase, and other rustic pageantries, which are all admirably placed on the boards. The piece concludes happily, and is not without literary merit. The author is Mr. W. G. Suter.

ADELPHI.—The revival, on Wednesday, of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," with Mr. Webster as Falstaff, is a significant fact, which we here record. The scenery was decidedly good, and the costumes accurate. The acting, also, was capital, though, in some points, peculiar; but, as we shall, probably, recur to the subject, we refrain at present from further detail.

SURREY.—The "Siege of Rochelle" was the opera which first gave Mr. Balfour his name as a composer in this country. It was originally produced at Drury-lane Theatre, under Mr. Bunn's management, and has maintained its place in the repertory of English opera. Its performance last Monday night, at the Surrey Theatre—now open under the direction of Miss Romer, for the summer opera-season—met with the warmest approbation from the holiday visitors, who thronged the house to suffocation; and Miss Romer was called for at the conclusion of the opera. She was ably supported by Mr. Travers, the tenor, and Borrani, the basso.

STRAND.—A new musical two-act drama, "The Dream of the Irish Emigrant; or, the Lady May"—the music selected from Tom Moore's melodies—was successfully produced last Monday; Miss R. Isaacs, Miss Featherstone, Miss Hammond; Messrs. Manley, Frazer, Liodson, Harrison, and Leffler, sustaining the chief characters.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—These delightful gardens have during the recess been much improved, and many artistic additions have been made, amongst the most prominent of which are admirably executed statues of Wellington and Napoleon, and several specimens of the Warwick vases. The new kaleidoscope reflector increases the brilliancy of the illuminations, both in colour and intensity. An important addition has been made to the already powerful and effective musical corps by the engagement of the Hungarian band, whose performances have hitherto been very popular. These improvements, with a programme of unusual attraction, brought together an immense assemblage of Whitsuntide visitors in the past week, whose satisfaction and delight at the amount of amusement afforded, augurs well for the success of the season.

ZULU KAFFIRS.—A complete picture of Kaffir life is exhibited at St. George's Gallery, Hyde-park-corner, with such admirable accessories in the way of scenic illusion, that it may rather be described as a picturesquely dramatical illustration of Kaffir manners and customs. The actors are eleven Zulu men, with a woman and child, who, in the costume of their tribe, hunt, eat, sing, dance, make love, and fight, in a series of scenes which charm by their spirit and *verisimilitude*. The performance has its comic features; for the Zulu poet-laureate wears a leopard's head and collar of tiger's tails, when he chants the king's praises; and the entertainment of the witch doctor, in pursuit of the sorcerer who has caused the illness of a sick man—for the Zulus believe that all illness is the result of witchcraft—is more amusing than anything in a farce. The cries, songs, and dances of these extraordinary people are extremely amusing; and the pencil of Mr. C. Marshall enables the visitor to realise the scenery of Port Natal, Pietermaritzburg, the Basuta country, &c.

THE EARTHENMEN.—We gave, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of November 6 (page 372), an engraving of two young specimens (male and female) of the Earthmen of the Orange River, South Africa. These two interesting children were then residing with Mr. George, near Croydon, to whom they were entrusted by the agent of a mercantile house at Natal, by whom they were purchased (their parents being dead), and sent over to be educated. They are now exhibited in the hope that they may become fitting instruments, with missionary aid, for improving the habits, morals, and religious feelings of their benighted countrymen. The children, although beautifully proportioned, remain of the same diminutive stature—viz., 33 inches—their ages being confidently said to be sixteen and fourteen years respectively. The little girl Flora, addresses the visitors with engaging frankness, and plays upon the piano, and sings in a child-like manner, with her brother Martinus. The little girl also dances with remarkable native grace. Their eyes are bright, and have soft and pleasing expression. Where the nose should be there is hardly any perceptible projection, except where the nostrils appear, slightly developed. The visitor shakes hands with them, and talks to them at pleasure. They play and sing when asked, and are left as much at liberty as the children in any other drawing-room. During the few days in which the children have been exhibited in Regent-street, they have been visited by the Duke and Duchess of Leeds, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl and Countess of Lanesborough, Lord E. Vane, Lord Folkestone, Sir B. Brodie, Sir Roderick Murchison, &c.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

BATH AND SOMERSET RACES.

TUESDAY.—There was a large attendance of company, and the weather most delightful. The supply of sport moderate, but the racing good. Lansdowne Trial Stakes.—Gossip, 1. Lamartine, 2.

Second Year of the Biennial Stakes.—Glenavon, 1. Massena, 2. Biennial Stakes.—Diana, 1. Monie Moses, 2. Somersetshire Stakes.—Red Lion, 1. Audubon, 2.

Selling Stakes.—Bloomer, 1. B. g. by Idas, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

City Cup.—Dabchick, 1. Audubon, 2.

Weston Stakes.—Mouser, 1. Nightshade, 2.

Dyrham Park Stakes.—Gossip 1. The Arrow, 2.

Aristocratic Handicap.—Montague, 1. Waterfall, 2.

Sweepstakes.—Henrietta, 1. Arlette, 2.

A better meeting at Bath has seldom, if ever, been known. The weather was all that could be desired, most of the racing excellent, and the attendance of company very great.

MANCHESTER.—WEDNESDAY.

Meiklam Handicap.—Longbow, 1. The Hatchet, 2.

Sapling Stakes.—Arthur Wellesley, 1. Barrel, 2.

Union Cup.—Longbow, 1. King of Trumps, 2.

Produce Stakes.—Augusta, 1. George, 2.

The Maiden Plate.—Florist, 1. Jaquenetta, 2.

THURSDAY.

Handicaps.—Evadne, 1. Osbaldeston, 2.

Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Wild Huntsman, 1. Bridesmaid, 2.

Tradesmen's Cup.—Chief Justice, 1. Lady Evelyn, 2.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S ON THURSDAY.

DRY.

5 to 2 agst West Australia (1) | 1 to 1 agst Umbriel (1) | 40 to 1 agst Vanderdecken

8 to 1 — Honeywood (t) | 100 to 6 — Ninnyhammer | 40 to 1 — Barbatus

9 to 1 — Pharus (t) | 33 to 1 — Cheddar (t) |

PRINCE OF WALES'S YACHT CLUB.

The opening match of this club took place on Wednesday, under the most favourable auspices. There

be obtainable, whether of the religious orders themselves, or of those who might already have purchased their effects. A very numerous collection was thus formed, in which—though undoubtedly including many works of inferior merit (a necessary consequence of having sometimes to buy the good and the bad, together with all the other effects of a convent in a lot)—there are found many of the most celebrated works of the principal masters of the different Spanish schools, from the times of Pedro de Cordova (who lived in 1520), Sanchez Coello, Correa, Morales, Navarro, Blas de Prado, Joannes Vicente, Louis del Vargas, Velasquez, Murillo, Zurbaran, &c., to that of Goya, who lived in our own day. This collection Louis Philippe placed in certain rooms of the Louvre—called the Spanish Gallery—for the study and inspection of the artist and the amateur; and it would have remained there to this day, but for the political events which deprived that monarch of his throne. These pictures, having been purchased out of the King's personal income, became, upon his death, the property of his heirs, by whom they have now been brought to sale.

The auction sale-room has been very fully attended daily—not only on the days fixed for the sale, but on those set apart for view. In proceeding to notice at random some of the principal lots, we are glad to be able to state that two important works—a Velasquez and a Zurbaran (the former a *chef-d'œuvre*)—have already (Wednesday) been purchased for the nation; and we trust that some of those in the last two days' sale may be added to them.

The Velasquez just mentioned deserves priority of notice, both for its intrinsic merit and the fact of its being now the national property. The subject (Lot 250) is "The Adoration of the Shepherds"—a celebrated work, known as "The Manger." It is one of this artist's earliest works, executed at a time when his original genius had received no external impulse or tuition, and for his first patron, the Count d'Aguilar, in whose family it remained as an heirloom down to the time when Baron Taylor purchased it for the King of the French; and, were it not for the act abolishing the law of entail, then recently passed, it would not have been sold out of the family at all. The colouring of this picture is very clear and brilliant; but the figures have been charged with coarseness of execution. This lot was the subject of a spirited contest. Mr. Waleby bid for it up to £2000; Mr. Uwins then offered £2050, at which price it was knocked down. The announcement that it was purchased for the National Gallery was received with considerable applause. Another important work by this artist—perhaps, in internal interest, the next in importance to the last mentioned—was Lot 151, "The Portrait of Gaspar Gusman Count and Duke d'Olivarez, the Minister of Spain under Philip IV." This was painted in 1623, upon the first visit of the artist to Madrid, at the summons of Olivarez, who immediately became his firm patron, introducing him to the King, whose portrait he next took, and whose portrait painter he ever after was, and by whom honours were heaped upon him to the day of his death. And it is a pleasing reflection that Velasquez never forgot the debt of gratitude which he owed to his early friend, and that when, in 1648, the latter was disgraced and banished to Toro (where he shortly afterwards died), Velasquez continued to show respect and affection for the fallen favourite; it is equally creditable to the King also to add that he never rebuked him for this evidence of fidelity to his former patron. This fine portrait, which is full of character and dignity (and of which we give an Engraving), was purchased by Mr. Farrer for 310 guineas. By the same master, we may mention the following, with their prices:—150, A Portrait of Mary Anne of Austria, said to be by the same artist—£185. 78, Portrait of Philip IV. of Spain, copied from the celebrated original of the Madrid Museum, in the third or vague manner of the painter—£250. 235, Portrait of Elizabeth of Bourbon, married in 1615 to Philip IV. King of Spain, by the same master—£300. 251, "Jesus and the Disciples at Emmaus," obtained for the Spanish Gallery from a canon at Seville—£235.

Of Murillos there were several of great importance; amongst them:—244, "The Magdalene"—a most beautiful figure, which was engraved as a half-length by Mr. Collier, in 1845: this was obtained for the Louvre from a canon of the cathedral at Seville: it was purchased by Mr. Williams, for £840. 246, "St. Augustine at Hippo," fetched £680. The anecdote which it illustrates was as follows:—St. Augustine, walking upon the sea-shore, saw a child endeavouring to fill a hole in the sand with water which he brought in a shell from the sea. To the Bishop's inquiry as to

what he intended to do, the child replied, "That he intended to remove into that hole all the water of the sea." "It is impossible," said the Divine. "Not more impossible," replied the child, "than for you to explain the mystery of the Holy Trinity, upon which you are this moment meditating." 168, "St. Joseph and the Infant Christ," though much damaged, sold for £440. 163, "The Conception," life-size, though deprived in many parts of its glazings,

long formed portions of Spanish collections. Amongst these is one of deep historic interest, viz. (184) "The Virgin and the Infant Jesus and an Angel," by an artist "of the school of Van Eyck," probably Von de Goes—a very fine specimen of that school, being richly and delicately painted. This picture formed part of the oratory of Charles V. It was purchased by Messrs. Graves, for Mr. W. Stirling, M.P., the author of "Cloister Life in Spain."



PORTRAIT OF THE DUKE D'OLIVAREZ, BY VELASQUEZ.—FROM THE COLLECTION OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

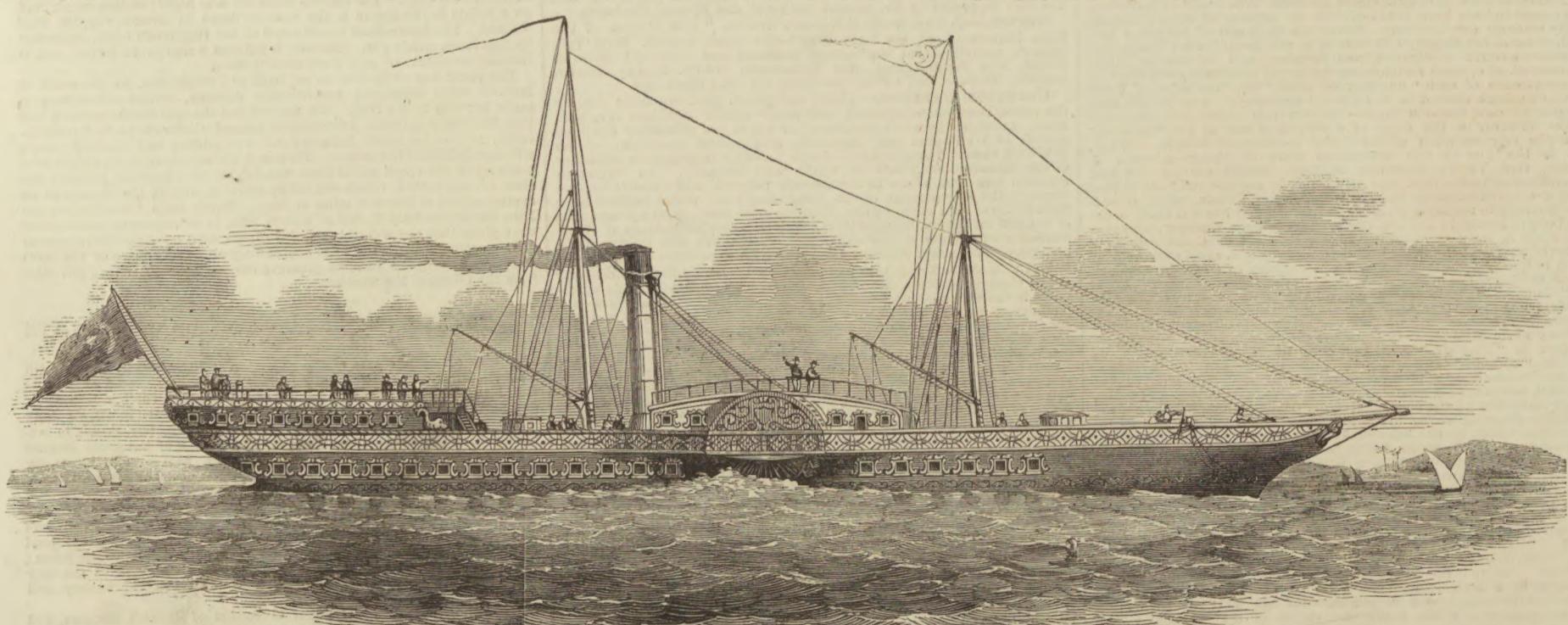
fetched £810. 164, a smaller "Conception," in which the characteristics of the master were also distinguishable, was sold for £270. 72, "The Virgin and Child," fetched £1550. 167, "St. Joseph and the Infant Christ," fetched £300. 74, "Jesus and St. John on the Banks of the Jordan," obtained from a canon at Seville, was bought by Mr. Farrer, on commission, we understand, for a gentleman at Manchester, for £660. This picture is grand in character and admirable in design, and may be taken as a fair specimen of the efforts of the master in the very highest walks of art. 328, "Portrait of Don Andreas, of Andrade, who was Leader of Processions of the Cathedral of Toledo," obtained from a canon of Seville, and of undoubted authenticity, was purchased by Messrs. Graves for £1020. The portraits by Murillo are not numerous, but what exist of them are of great beauty and interest, making one believe that this would have been the field in which he would have been even more pre-eminently at home than in historical art, had he condescended to adopt it as the field of his operations. The portrait now in question is very forcible and true in character; in this respect very much after the style of Velasquez; but with more richness of colouring and softness of finish than he bestowed. The head is almost buried in a thick crop of black hair, and he stands with great firmness upon a pair of very ugly legs; and by his side is a white mastiff of undeniably breed and gameness. The celebrated portrait of Murillo, by himself, in an oval (329) was also purchased by Messrs. Graves, for £420.

Of Zurbaran, the painter of monks and saints, several works were disposed of, but none at very high prices; not probably, in some cases, for half of what they would have fetched in Spain. Four of the finest were taken in a lump, among which were the splendid "Adoration of the Shepherds" (159), signed and dated, and almost as fine as Velasquez in his first style; (140) the "Circumcision," (158) the "Conception," (160) the "Adoration of the Magi"—all of which were sold for a grand total of £1700. 206, a fine composition, known as "St. Francis Refusing the Tiara," only realised £68. In this the saint is on his knees, with his hands clasped in supplication. His expression is replete with holy fervour, and the whole of his attention is directed to an angel who from the sky is addressing him, without heeding the Papal crown which lies before him. 225, "A Dog Asleep," sold for £35; and 226, "A Portrait of Himself," for £27. 50, "St. Francis with the Stigmata," was purchased for the National Gallery for £265. This picture has been often copied and engraved.

58, by Roelas, the first master of Zurbaran, was sold for £23 10s.: an interesting picture, in which may be traced the source of Zurbaran's manner, together with a certain imitation of Guido and the Bolognese school. All the pictures of Castillo sold on this occasion are of a painter similar in name but not in style to the master of Murillo. 154, A "Sleeping Jesus," not unlike in manner to Castillo, whose style was formed on the model of the declining schools of Bologna, hard, and heavy in colour, was sold for £23. 56, "St. John the Baptist," in imitation of Murillo's style, was sold for £28. 53, A similar imitation, "Virgin and Child," fetched £210. 55, "The Deposition from the Cross," sold for £50. One among the pictures of Herrera, representing "St. Isidore, Bishop of Seville" (122), realised £11. 137, "Portrait of Charles II., King of Spain," by Maso, is unworthy of the best pupil of Velasquez; it was sold for £10. Two or three genuine specimens of Coello, one of which, signed "Alfonso Sancius," of which the hands were repainted, sold for £64; but none of the pieces by that master were favourable examples of his manner. A picture by Aregio sold for £10. "San Sebastian" (10), given to Youez, of whom many panels are still in numbers at Valencia, sold for £10.

By A. Cano were several very good specimens. 220, "The Ass of Balaam" (from a convent at Cadiz), sold for £240. 224, "The Virgin and Infant Jesus," very richly coloured, and agreeable in character, was sold for £200, to Messrs. Graves; who also purchased a very fine "Ecce Homo," by Morales, for £110.

There were included in the sale a few pictures not of the Spanish school, but which happened to be met with in the course of the researches of Baron Taylor, and many of which had long formed portions of Spanish collections. Amongst these is one of deep historic interest, viz. (184) "The Virgin and the Infant Jesus and an Angel," by an artist "of the school of Van Eyck," probably Von de Goes—a very fine specimen of that school, being richly and delicately painted. This picture formed part of the oratory of Charles V. It was purchased by Messrs. Graves, for Mr. W. Stirling, M.P., the author of "Cloister Life in Spain."



THE STEAM-YACHT "FAID RABANI," BUILT FOR THE PACHA OF EGYPT.

RESTORATION OF BOSTON CHURCH.



GAS STANDARD, BOSTON CHURCH.

THE restoration of this venerable edifice having been completed, it was re-opened by the newly-elected Bishop of the diocese, on Thursday (last week), when the event was commemorated in a very impressive manner. Before we describe the new works, it may be as well to narrate the history of the Church. The present building appears to have been commenced very early in the fourteenth century; but a church is believed to have occupied the same site, and named after St. Botolph, for some centuries prior to that period. Mention is made of the gift of the Church of St. Botolph to the Abbey of St. Mary of York as early as the year 1090.

The Church is stated to have occupied a considerable time in the process of erection, and to have undergone several changes from the original style. The tower is in the Perpendicular style; the nave and the north and south aisles are in the Decorated style; and in some places the rich Tudor Gothic of the time of Henry VIII. is introduced. The height of the tower is 209 feet, and it is ascended by 365 steps, as many as there are days in the year. The length of the Church is 245 feet in the clear, and is 98 feet broad. The following description of the edifice is principally extracted from Mr. Britton's "Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain":—

The architecture of this noble Church is of the description generally called the Ornamental or Middle Gothic. The nave is supported by seven arches on each side, with two clerestory windows over each arch. The choir has five windows on each side, with a large one behind the altar. The windows of the aisles and of the upper story are respectively of two different patterns, varied alternately: those of the choir are also of different designs, and the tracery on the parapets of the aisles is counterchanged in the same manner as the windows; which circumstances show the building to have been erected about the middle of the fourteenth century. The chief entrance is by the south door, which has a large porch, with a chamber above, and a vaulted crypt underneath, now used as a cistern for rain-water. Adjoining to this porch is a chapel, in which was formerly a chantry. There were anciently two small buildings adjoining the choir, now pulled down: one stood across the upper end of the aisle, with a gable towards the south. The other building ranged under three of the choir windows on the same side, which were partly blocked up by its roof. The buttresses of the choir, and those of the corners of the nave and aisles, are furnished with large pinnacles. The little buttresses of the upper story have had each a statue in front, several of which still remain, especially on the north side: over the gable of the nave is an open niche, in which anciently hung the sanctus bell. The parapet over the east end of the north aisle is very curious and elaborate, being pierced with tracery of nearly the same design as the arch-buttresses of Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster.

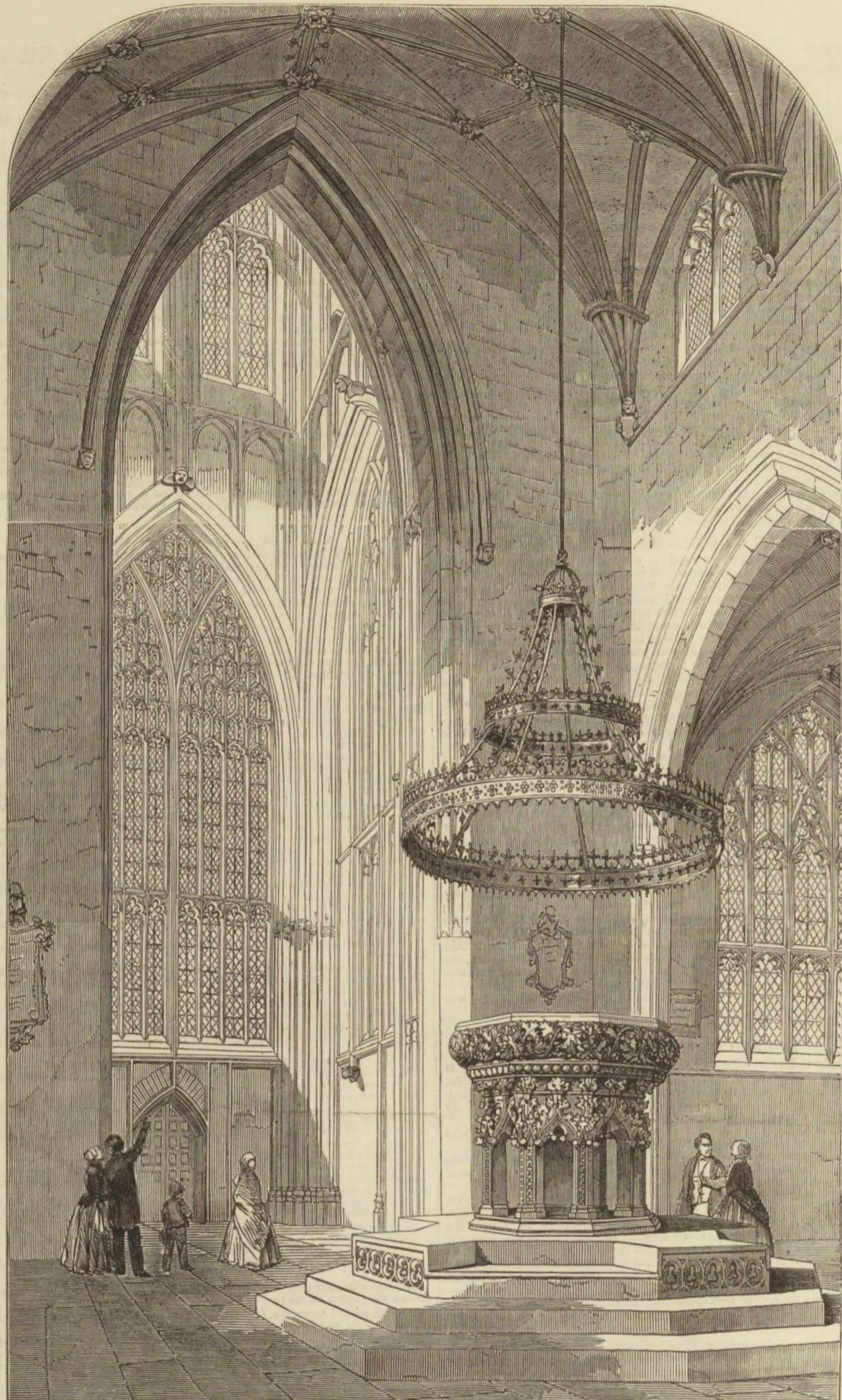
The general view of the interior of the Church is grand and striking—an effect arising from the ample size and proportion of every part, rather than from any peculiar elegance. Almost all the original decorations have given way to the ravages of time, or the ruthless progress of repair. Not the slightest fragment of painted glass is left; and, what is worse, the windows are glazed in squares instead of the old lozenge panes. The floor is full of grave-stones, most of which have been stripped of their brasses; and the few that have escaped plundering are worn illegible.

The columns of the nave are tall and well wrought, with plain capitals. The roof is of wood, in form of a groined vault, adorned with ribs and carved knobs; but the arches are too flat to look handsome; and a sort of impost moulding, placed a little above their springing, has a very ill effect. The aisles were originally ceiled with flat panels, painted with historical subjects, but are now arched in imitation of the nave. The workmanship is excellent, and great ingenuity is displayed in the finishing of the groins; the choir was also new roofed at the same time as the aisles, and by the same artist. It is arched across without groins, and the sides spring from stone cornices of ancient work: it is decorated with carved bosses and ribs, in a very good style. Rather more than the space of four arches of the body of the Church is furnished with pews: the western part, forming an open area, is separated by a wooden palisade and gates. The pulpit is of very dark-coloured oak, embossed with carving in the style of Queen Elizabeth's time, and partly gilt: the whole is very curious. The choir has been highly magnificent, but modern alterations have sadly disfigured it. The rood-loft is totally destroyed, and a large gallery, supported by wooden pillars, is put up instead of it. The ancient stalls have had their canopies cut away; and their desks and substilia, beautifully carved, are daubed over with coarse paint, of a very wretched colour. The altar-piece is of oak, in the Corinthian order, which appears very discordant with the architecture of the Church.

As time wore on, the interior of the Church required refitting; and the necessary steps were taken in 1851, when at a public meeting it was resolved that a subscription should be entered into to provide the requisite funds; and the following gentlemen were requested to co-operate with the Vicar (the Rev. G. B. Blenkin, M.A.), and the churchwardens (Thos. Wise, Jun., Esq., Mr. W. Simonds, and Mr. H. T. Harrap), as a committee for the management and execution of the work:—The Mayor, B. B. Cabbell, Esq., M.P., the Rev. J. H. Oldrid, the Rev. P. Alpe, J. B. Millington, Esq., Thomas Gee, Esq., Frederick Cooke, Esq., Thomas Garfit, Esq., B. S. Simpson, Esq., J. C. Calthrop, Esq., C. Yeatman, Esq., Mr. Joshua Beverley, and Mr. T. Gask: F. T. White, Esq., was appointed honorary secretary. The sum subscribed at the meeting amounted to £2235 12s.; and the subscription list was from time to time augmented, until, at the close of 1852, the fund thus collected amounted to £2681 9s. 8d. It was found necessary, however, to undertake extra works to those originally contemplated, for which the funds fell short of the estimated expense by about £700. The entire works have, however, been completed in a satisfactory manner, and the committee rely with confidence upon an extension of the generous feeling they have already experienced.

The restoration (under the superintendence of Mr. G. G. Place, architect, of Nottingham) was commenced about September, 1851; and at a meeting held in March last, the committee were enabled to fix the day for re-opening the church.

The restoration has been one of great magnitude and effect. The works comprise the substitution of elegant oak benches in the place of the old pews throughout the church; the addition of a large stained glass window by O'Connor at the east end of the chancel; the removal of the organ to an external chamber built for its reception at the north-west angle of the chancel; the restoration of the fine oak stalls of the chancel, and the addition of seven new highly-carved canopies. The chancel is also tastefully paved with Minton's encaustic tiles. At the west end of the nave, opposite the south door, upon its proper complement of steps, is placed the font, a new and exceedingly beautiful one—



BOSTON CHURCH, RESTORED.

the gift of A. J. B. Hope, Esq. The communion-table is also a new one; it is formed of massive oak, weighs above a ton, and is approached by eleven steps from the chancel, which is itself higher than the body of the Church. But the greatest work is a beautifully groined ceiling in the tower. Formerly there existed here a ringing chamber, so placed as to block up the lower lantern. This has now been removed, and the architect has been enabled to form probably the finest vaulted roof of the kind in the kingdom. It is 156 feet from the ground, being twenty feet higher than any other in England. The central boss, which bears the emblem of our Lord, weighed before being carved, six tons; it is surrounded by four smaller ones, bearing the emblems of the Evangelists, as well as by four angels, each holding a portion of a scroll. Around the sacristy are retained the iron rails of 1740, which are now blue and gold. The altar hangings are red and gold. The floors of the body of the church are almost entirely composed of ancient ledger-stones, all of great interest, some few magnificent. The pulpit is of carved oak, of the time of James I., and is placed against the easternmost pillar on the north side of the nave: it is tastefully ornamented gilt, and is approached by a light and elegant iron spiral staircase. The arrangement of the lights is novel and successful. Instead of the usual plan of solitary brackets scattered ineffectively over the church, there are rich brass standards, each bearing a considerable number of jets, and producing a vista of light. Over the font is suspended a magnificent corona bearing nearly a hundred lights. The adaptation of the modern invention of gas to ancient churches, so as not to destroy the effect of their architectural structure by incongruous fittings, has long been one of the most vexed problems of church restoration. The most fastidious stickler for ancient precedent would acknowledge that the richly-decorated standards and the crown of light at the western end harmonise so entirely with the whole building in its restored aspect, that they might almost be deemed part of the original design. The whole of the alterations have been executed from the designs, and under the superintendence, of Mr. Place. Messrs. Cooper, of Derby, were the contractors.

Next week we shall engrave the superb Great East Window.

At the re-opening on Thursday week, besides the Bishops of Lincoln and Quebec, there was a very large attendance of the clergy of the diocese and the neighbourhood, about 200, as well as a large body of the laity and numerous friends. A full cathedral service was performed, the lay vicars and choristers from Lincoln assisting. The Lord Bishop of Lincoln read the communion service, and afterwards preached from the

12th chapter of the 1st Corinthians, 7th verse, "But the manifestation of the spirit is given to every man to profit withal." At the close of an eloquent and impressive sermon the Hallelujah Chorus was sung.

In the afternoon, a déjeuner was served in a pavilion erected in the rear of the National Schools: there could not be less than 1000 ladies and gentlemen; the Mayor, Mr. F. T. White, presiding.

After the customary loyal toasts, and the Bishop of Lincoln had responded to "the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese," his Lordship proposed "the Health of the Subscribers to the re-pewning of the Church." His Lordship said, might well be proud of its church, and he thought that Boston might be equally proud of those who had subscribed so liberally towards so great a purpose (Cheers). It was a most pleasing sight to see the church so well filled in the morning; and it had been sight to make him take courage for the future, and thank God for the Church of our day. His Lordship then alluded with satisfaction to the fact of his attendance at Boston on this occasion being his first official act, and he could not help considering it as a special favour. The large number of clergy present he considered as a good augury for the future, and he trusted they would work together for many years with mutual benefit. Mr. T. Garfit responded; and, after some other speeches, the company separated.

In the evening the Church was again crowded. The Rev. G. Hills Vicar of Great Yarmouth, preached an eloquent sermon.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—The façade of this Royal edifice, where the suites of apartments are usually allotted to her Majesty's illustrious visitors, is undergoing a thorough course of re-embellishment, and the repairs are expected to be completed by the return of the Court from Osborne on the 27th instant.

THE CHAMBERLAIN OF THE CITY.—Mr. Anthony Brown, who was elected in 1844 to the office of Chamberlain, died on Sunday last. He had been alderman of the ward of Billingsgate from the year 1821 to the time of his election to the high office. The candidates spoken of in the City for the situation are—Aldermen Sir John Key, Bart., Farebrother, Humphrey, and Sir William Magnay, Bart.: Mr. William Hawes, who is not connected with the corporation; and Mr. Benjamin Scott, who is designated in the "City Pocket-Book" as "clerk to prepare accounts for auditors," and has been several years performing the laborious duties of the office of Chamberlain, are also candidates. It has long been the custom of the livery to appoint to the office a member of the Court of Aldermen.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, MAY 13.

On the motion of Lord SHAFTESBURY, the Common Lodging-houses Bill was read a second time. This is a bill for carrying out the noble Lord's former measure on this subject, by which common lodging-houses are explored by authorised persons; houses are no longer permitted to take in more than as many as can breathe properly in them; lodging in cells is prohibited; the rooms are properly cleaned and whitewashed; ventilation, lighting, and drainage are provided for; and the furniture of the houses sufficient for the authorised number of lodgers. There was much inconvenience at first, and the lodging-house keepers remonstrated, as did many of the poor creatures who had grown in hateful familiarity with this existence; but, now that the change has been effected, it appears that the lodgers and lodging-house keepers give their free testimony in its favour. They find health and strength, greater comfort of body and peace of mind, in air, light, space, and cleanliness. Medical officers discover that lodging houses under this control are no longer hotbeds of fever, and the police and parish officers find they are not so much nurseries of vice. Lord Shaftesbury now asks for some further powers, such as disqualification to keep a lodging-house after the third offence, inspection, removal of nuisances, registration, removal of sick lodgers to hospitals, regular reports from houses for beggars and vagrants, and some provisions of less importance.

The neglect shown by the East India Company in developing the natural resources of India, was again brought before their Lordships by the Earl of Albemarle, the Earl of Ellenborough, and Lord Wharncliffe. The occasion of the discussion was a petition from Manchester, complaining of the Government of India, and praying for a reform in its constitution.

The Cathedral Act Appointments Bill was read a third time, and their Lordships adjourned until Monday the 23rd inst., for the Whitsuntide holidays.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, MAY 13.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH, in reply to a question, stated that Dr. Reid, who had charge of the ventilation of the House of Commons, had been removed from his office by the late Government. He demanded £10,250 for compensation, and the matter having been referred to arbitration, the arbitrators awarded him only £3240.

Mr. WILSON, in answer to a question, stated that frauds by grocers having been committed upon a large scale by the words "chicory and coffee mixture" being placed upon packages intermingled with other printing, the Board of Inland Revenue had issued a circular requiring that every package of a mixture of chicory and coffee which was sold should have printed legibly on one side of the package, without any other printing, "This is sold as a mixture of chicory and coffee." It was provided that no other printing of any description whatever, except the name of the vendor, should be upon the package or canister containing the mixture.

THE BUDGET.

The debate upon the Legacy-duties was resumed by Sir J. PAXTON, who opposed the extension to real property, on the ground that, although real property was nominally exempt, there were full equivalents in burdens cast exclusively upon rateable property. Lord GODERICH defended the extension of the Legacy-duty to real property. Mr. CAYLE thought that a large portion of personal property which was invisible and evanescent, escaped its fair proportion of taxation. Mr. PETO approved of the Budget as a whole, because it approached to a balance of interests, and tended to multiply the comforts of the poor. Mr. NEWDEGATE declared that our financial legislation was tending rapidly to confiscation. Mr. BRIGHT thought it wise and just to extend the succession tax to all descriptions of property, but he wished Mr. Gladstone had touched the Probate-duty, and he saw no reason why the property of corporations, whether aggregate or sole, should not be brought within the scope of the Legacy-duty. At the suggestion of Mr. DISRAELI, the division was deferred until the second reading of the bill; and the resolution in favour of the new Legacy-duties was agreed to.

The issue of the writ for a new election for the borough of Rye was carried, on a division, by 118 votes against 99.

The House then adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

In reply to Mr. M. Gibson, Lord J. RUSSELL said he did not think it would be advisable to introduce another bill to remove the Jewish Disabilities, but that a measure should be introduced to alter the oath taken by members. He believed that this object might be obtained by the passing of a bill now before the other House.

The Excise Duty on Spirits Bill, and the Customs Duty on Spirits Bill, were severally read a second time.

Lord J. RUSSELL stated that the President of the Board of Trade would, on the 2nd of June, state to the House the nature of the measure intended to be introduced for the future government of India.

On the motion for going into Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. RICH called the attention of the House to the present state of India, and complained of the deficient state of information in which the House stands in reference to the manner in which India has been governed. Sir C. WOOD said he considered it would be most inconvenient to enter into a discussion upon this subject, until he had stated the nature of the measure he intended to introduce, in respect to which notice had just been given for the 2nd June.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, when several votes in the Civil Service Estimates were agreed to.

MAYNOOTH.

On the vote of £45,600 for the repairs of Public Buildings in Ireland, Mr. SPOONER took exception to a portion of that vote, amounting to £1235 13s. 0d., for the repairs of St. Patrick's, Roman Catholic College, at Maynooth. He considered it a national sin for a Protestant country, and a Protestant Parliament, to grant any sum of money for the encouragement of Popery. Upon principle, he protested against this portion of the vote, and moved as an amendment that the grant be reduced by this sum of £1235 13s.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS did not think it right after so magnificent a provision had been made for the support of Maynooth by the late Sir R. Peel, that any more money should be asked by the Government for this purpose. He would, therefore, support the amendment.

Sir J. GRAHAM said, when the late Sir R. Peel proposed to endow the College of Maynooth, it was determined that the sum of £30,000 a year should be devoted for the support of that institution; but that whatever outlay was considered necessary from time to time for the repairs of the College, should be submitted annually to the consideration of Parliament.

Mr. A. PELLATT would support the amendment, but on different grounds to those stated by Mr. SPOONER. He objected to all endowments.

Mr. CORRY would support the amendment on the ground that he believed the original endowment granted to Maynooth was understood to be sufficient to cover all demands, not only for the maintenance of the College, but for its repairs.

Mr. MALL would support the amendment, because he was opposed to all endowments.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT quoted an extract from the speech of the late Sir R. Peel for the purpose of showing that in proposing to endow Maynooth with the grant of £30,000 a year, he did not intend that it should include the cost of necessary repairs.

Sir W. VERNER was opposed to any grant for the education of Roman Catholic priests, believing as he did that those priests took an oath of allegiance, not to the Sovereign of this country, but to the Pope of Rome.

Sir J. WALMSLEY was opposed to all endowments; but thought that it was most unjust to nibble with this paltry sum, when they granted, without a murmur, large sums for other religious institutions.

Mr. LUCAS was perfectly willing to vote against all endowments, if the question were fairly raised. But he observed, in the vote before the committee, other items for religious purposes besides that for repairs of Maynooth College.

After a few words from Mr. Hadfield, Sir John Shelley, and Mr. W. J. FOX.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS proposed, as an amendment, that the items referred to by Mr. LUCAS, amounting to £256 5s. 8d., for the repairs and furniture of the chapels at Dublin Castle and Kilmainham Hospital, be also reduced. The total reduction which he proposed in the vote would therefore be £1491 18s. 8d.

The Committee divided, when the numbers were:—For Mr. W. Williams's amendment, 43; against it, 80: majority against the amendment, 37.

The Committee then divided upon Mr. SPOONER's amendment, when there appeared:—For the amendment, 54; against it, 74: majority against Mr. SPOONER, 20.

The original vote was then agreed to.

On the vote, £3368, for the Ecclesiastical Commission, being proposed, Mr. W. WILLIAMS objected to the vote.

The Committee again divided, when there appeared—For the vote, 63; against it, 44: majority in favour of the vote, 19.

The vote was then agreed to.

The remainder of the evening was occupied in the consideration of other estimates on the paper.—Adjourned.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Messrs. Marjoribanks and Forster have been returned for Berwick by a large majority—nearly double the votes for the Tory candidate.

Mr. Lee, the Liberal candidate for Maidstone, has been returned. He polled 748 votes; his opponent, Mr. Martin, 735.

The nomination for Rye took place on Friday, and the polling is fixed for to-day (Saturday). Mr. Mackinnon is the Liberal, and Mr. Pountre the Tory candidate.

Mr. Braine met the electors of Plymouth in the Freemason's hall on Tuesday. The meeting was unanimous in his favour. 600 electors have signed the requisition to him.

The New Bill to diminish Election Expenses has been printed. Should it pass it will not only diminish expense, but excitement, as no band is to be engaged to play—no flag exhibited—or the candidates are to be disqualified. A person playing in such a band, or mounting a flag, is to be liable to £10 penalty. Any agent of a candidate employed in getting up a band or flag to forfeit £50. The fees of returning officers are not to exceed £10 besides the stamp-duty; and in future special constables are only to be paid 3s. 6d. a day.

The Canterbury Bribery Commission commenced its sittings on Monday, at the Guildhall of that city. The commissioners are Messrs. Slade, Anstey, and Burcham. The witnesses examined were—Mr. Alderman Brent, Mr. J. J. Rutter, two of the recent candidates, Colonel Romilly, and the Hon. Mr. Smythe, and other persons.

The Committee on Dockyard Appointments in connexion with elections have closed their examinations, and their report is daily expected.

AMENDED CUSTOMS RESOLUTIONS.

An amended Schedule of the alterations in the Customs Duties proposed in the Budget has been laid on the table of the House of Commons. On a close comparison with the original schedules, the following alterations in the new and amended schedules will be found:—

1. In the case of clover, grass, and other seeds, the duty is proposed to be wholly repealed, except on caraway seeds, which are used in confectionery only. The duty obtained from seeds last year was £40,000, of which £37,000 will be thus relinquished.

2. In the case of nutmegs, in place of a uniform duty of 1s. a lb. on all kinds, the present duty on cultivated nutmegs will be reduced from 2s. 6d. per lb. to 1s.; and the duty on the sort known as wild nutmegs will remain as heretofore, at 5s. per lb.

3. Silk plush used in making hats will be reduced from 2s. the lb. to 1s.; and varnish made from alcoholic spirit, from 30s. to 12s. the gallon.

4. With regard to starch, the duty will remain as proposed in the first schedule; but the duty on rice, as a raw material, will be reduced from 1s. per cwt. to 4d.

5. With regard to Guinea grains and the extracts, they will be struck out of the schedule, and will remain the same as heretofore.

6. With regard to iron and steel wrought, iron wire and rough iron castings will be admitted free; and machinery, wrought or polished castings, tools, cutlery, and other manufactures of iron and steel not exceeding 2s. 6d. the cwt., instead of 5s., as in the first schedule.

7. Walking-sticks will be charged at 6s. the 100, in place of 4s. the dozen.

8. Chicory, dried and raw, will be charged £4 a ton till Oct. 10, 1854, and will then be free. Chicory, roasted and ground, will be charged at 4d. the lb., in place of 6d. Coffee, roasted and ground, will also be charged 4d., in place of 6d.

9. Vinegar, in place of being admitted free, will be charged with a duty of 2d. a gallon, to countervail the duty on malt, &c.

10. Soap will be charged with an import duty of 2s. 4d. a cwt., to countervail the duty on tallow; and stearine will also be charged 2s. 4d. the cwt., for the same purpose.

11. Murielia will be struck out of the schedule altogether, and remain as at present.

12. Corks—squared will remain as in the schedule first published, reduced from 1s. to 4s. 6d. the cwt.; but corks wholly made will be reduced from 8d. the lb. to 6d., in place of 3d.

13. Silk velvet ribbons, with cotton backs, will be charged 3s. 6d. the lb.; and broad silk velvets, with cotton backs, at 3s. the lb.

14. Confectionery, succades, &c.—In place of 1s. the lb., the duty will be 2d. till July 5th, 1854, when the sugar duties will be equalised, and 1s. the lb. after that date.

15. Toys and turnery to be charged at 4d. the lb., in place of 6d.

16. Liquorice root.—In place of being free at once, to be charged 5s. the cwt. for four years, and after that to be free.

17. Paper, books, &c.—In place of 2d. a lb. to countervail the Excise duty, it is to be paid at 2d. All books published prior to 1801 to be admitted *free*; all books published since (not copyright) at 1s., from countries with whom we have treaties of international copyright: from others, 30s. the cwt.

18. Oil of cloves to be admitted at 1s. the lb., in place of 3s.

19. Tobacco struck out of the new schedules, and remains as heretofore.

20. Window Glass.—The duty to be 2s. the cwt. to April, 1855, and 1s. to April, 1857, and then free.

21. Beer, Spruce Beer, &c., withdrawn from the schedules, and will remain as heretofore.

22. Bran and polard to be admitted free.

23. Almonds to be free.

24. Mustard, mixed or manufactured, except mustard flour, 5s. a cwt.

25. Raisins, in place of a reduction from 1s. to 10s. per cwt., remain at 1s. the cwt.

The following additions are made to the resolutions affecting the regulations for paying duties:—

1. With regard to cheese, the new duty of 2s. 6d. the cwt. is to be paid on the landing weights in place of re-weights.

2. The 1lb. per chest on tea in chests of more than 28 lb., allowed hitherto as a deduction from the quantity on which the duty is paid, is no longer to be made, but the duty will be levied on the full weight of the tea.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. E. HOLMES, M.A., to Wakerley, Northamptonshire; Rev. J. BRIDGE, to Ballycommon, Kildare; Rev. C. H. HEATH, to Bucknall, near Newcastle-under-Lyne; Rev. T. H. SIELY to Lackford. *Vicarages:* Rev. G. C. NEELEY to Ashton, Northampton; Rev. R. BOWCOTT to Llanllwlyn; Rev. E. J. GREEN to Leinwardine, Ludlow; Rev. F. MARGETTS to St. John's, Cambridgeshire; Rev. B. BELCHER to the incumbency of the new church in Warwick-square, LIMBICO.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received tokens of affection and esteem:—The Rev. O. CLAYDON, by the parishioners of Bredwardine and Brobury, Hereford, on his resignation; the Rev. W. WHITELEGGE, perpetual curate of St. George's, Hulme, by his congregation; the Rev. E. F. STOCK, by the incumbent, teachers, and scholars, on his resignation of the curacy of Holy Trinity Church, Habberham Eves; the Rev. E. BARNWELL, by his friends at Ogbourne St. George, near Marlborough, on his leaving that curacy; the Rev. JAMES BONWELL, M.A., by the congregation of St. Philip's, Steyning, "in token of their admiration of his talents, and gratitude for his ministerial labours;" the Rev. OWEN JONES, a presentation (consisting of a watch and other articles, value about £40) by the Accrington, Greer Haworth, and Baxenden Church Sunday-schools, as a "token of esteem for his prompt and energetic services in connection with the said schools."

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, BRADFORD.—Two very beautiful windows, by Mr. WALES, of Newcastle, have been placed in the chancel of this church by the congregation, to the memory of the late Rev. William SHERWOOD, M.A., nearly ten years perpetual curate. One contains a figure of St. James, with a medallion underneath of the dispersion of the Apostles by our blessed Lord. The other contains a figure of St. John, with a medallion representing the charges to St. Peter, "Feed my sheep," &c.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF A GOOD LANDLORD AND MASTER.—The tenants, farmers, servants, and labourers on the Duke of Wellington's Hampshire estate, have presented an address to his Grace, with a subscription of £800 2s. 6d., to be applied to the erection of a monument to the late Duke in the neighbourhood. They say:—"Anxious to pay the greatest respect to your Grace's feelings, we would very briefly state the motives by which we have been severally actuated in subscribing to the proposed monument. As gentlemen-tenants, renting under the late illustrious Duke, we most gratefully acknowledge the many acts of great kindness and condescension so invariably displayed towards us. As servants, we have passed the greatest portion of our lives, under a most just and indulgent master, in a service we have loved and prized. As labourers, we have always received constant employment, and a fair remuneration for honest work. Our cottages have been rendered comfortable, our families have been cared for, and our children have benefited by a sound religious education, far beyond that which we had received in our youth; the benefits of which have of late been more particularly apparent, inasmuch as many of them, having left this country for far distant lands, are now enabled to communicate with us in their own handwriting, and we thus have received the expression of their genuine feelings."

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN GERMAN ARTISTS.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist in regard to the claims of German artists in classic subjects, their merit in the landscape department cannot for a single moment be disputed by any one who has even casually examined the small collection forming "the first annual Exhibition of the works of Modern German Artists," now open at 168, New Bond-street. This collection we have visited three several times since it was opened; and upon each occasion have been more and more struck with the mastery of colour, and the poetic feeling displayed by the several artists; and the freshness and grandeur of the subjects which they have selected for treatment. Without at all wishing to disparage native talent, we must say that there is no landscape painter amongst us who may not study the contents of this small gallery with advantage. It would appear from the subjects here presented, that German artists, tired of constant repetition of the features of their beloved Rhine, have gone further afield, and have adopted Norway and Sweden as a new ground for study; and certainly the fjords and fir-clad mountains of that comparatively virgin soil have yielded subjects of poetic beauty and interest, which we have nowhere else seen equalled, and which, unseen, it would be impossible to conceive. In dealing with these subjects, the artists whose works are before us display a feeling for harmony and a power of realising the combined effects of nature on the grandest scale, which, altogether, we have never seen surpassed.

Amongst the artists whose works are here exhibited are several of the first note in their native land; and we believe that we ought to add, in order that no undue comparisons may be made between their works, and the general productions of native art, that especial care has been taken by the promoters of the present Exhibition, to include none but the choicest works of men of the highest repute: those of an inferior class not being considered worth the expense, trouble, and risk of importing. First in rank stands Andreas Achimbach, of Dusseldorf—an artist known throughout continental Europe, and the author of celebrated works in the collections of the Emperor of Russia and the Prince of Prussia. His "Swedish Landscape," with a wild torrent rushing headlong through a wooded mountain pass, is a magnificent production, exhibiting a knowledge of effect, and a power of handling, impossible

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Chief Baron of the Exchequer has appointed Mr. J. Temple, who has for some time practised as a special pleader, to the vacant Mastership of the Exchequer.

It is estimated that there lies, from time to time, in the Dead-letter office, undergoing the process of finding owners, some £11,000 annually, in cash alone. On the 17th July, 1847, there were lying in the Dead-letter office bills of exchange for the immense sum of £40,410.

A slight shock of earthquake was experienced in different parts of the city of Washington on the 2nd instant.

The regency of Upper Franconia has given orders to have all placards relative to emigration removed from the walls of the public buildings.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Graham Wimborne, Esq., Q.C., to be Judge of the County Court in Circuit 57 (Somersetshire), in the room of J. M. Cornew, Esq., deceased.

It is not generally known that Lord Ellesmere has again liberally opened his gallery to the public on a certain day or days in the week. Messrs. Smith, of New Bond-street, issue cards of admission.

Two women, who were defendants at the County Court, in Leicester, on Tuesday week, employed themselves vigorously during the sitting, while waiting for their turn—the one in seaming hose, and the other in making brace ends.

The Ordnance survey of the county of Ayr is proceeding. A party of Sappers and Miners has arrived in Ayr for that purpose.

The singing clubs have been dissolved throughout the Electorate of Hesse-Cassel.

On Tuesday week a shoemaker, named Hope, belonging to Glasgow, who had just taken his seat in a railway carriage at Greenock, expired. Hope had been to Liverpool, and was on his return.

The *Reindeer* left Rio Janeiro on the 24th March. When she left, the fever was raging to an alarming extent among the shipping there.

Barret, Allain, Barthélémy, and Mornet, the Frenchmen convicted of being concerned in the late duel, near Windsor, were liberated on Monday from Horsemonger-lane gaol, their term of imprisonment having expired.

Mr. James Plunkett, Q.C., the newly-appointed clerk to the Insolvent Courts in Dublin, is not son to the venerable Lord Plunkett, nor in any way connected with that eminent personage.

The Queen of Prussia was to arrive at Vienna on the 17th inst. from Potsdam. The Queen of Greece, en route from Trieste to Germany, was also expected to pass a few days in the Austrian capital.

On Sunday five lads, who had hired a boat at Hungerford-stairs, up set it, by some mismanagement, at Battersea, and all were in an instant swimming in the stream. Four were saved, but the fifth was lost.

The remains of Lieutenant-General Sir W. R. Gilbert, G.C.B., were interred in Kensal-green Cemetery on Monday. Lord Hardinge (Commanding-in-Chief) and Lord Gough (who came from Ireland on purpose) taking a part in the ceremony.

A company is being organised for the purpose of establishing a Crystal Palace in Glasgow, on the plan of the great institution at London.

A grand reception was given on Tuesday, at Leicester, by the inhabitants, to Sir Joshua Walmley and Mr. Gardner, the members for the borough; and M. Kossett was a spectator of the procession, and was loudly cheered at the close.

A boiler explosion at the fire-iron and glass-cutting factory of Messrs. Davis, at Dudley, on Saturday, resulted in the death of the engineer and three men. The devastation of property is extensive.

The mother of the Sultan died on the 1st inst.: her age was about fifty. She has always been known as a most amiable woman, and was greatly beloved by her son. She was originally a Circassian slave.

The American ship *Georgia* arrived in the Thames on Thursday, from Sydney, with half a ton of gold-dust on board.

A new college is to be founded near the terminus of the Kendal and Windermere Railway, for the county of Westmoreland: it is to be dedicated to St. Mary.

On Thursday at noon a clerk of the Joint Stock Banking Company entered the City police-station in great tribulation, and stated that he had lost 100 sovereigns while riding in a cab from the Pall-mall to Lincolns-in-the-Fields. Ingrigg, an active officer, was immediately despatched with him to the Excise office in Old Broad-street, where the cabman was in the act of giving up the gold. The name and address of the driver is Charles Neale, Lincoln-street.

The carpenters and joiners of Birmingham have stopped work on the demand for 2s. advance to all hands. The master-builders offer 1s. to deserving workmen, but the offer has been declined.

A boy named Hucker, only ten years of age, near Bristol, has been condemned for trial on the charge of murdering a playmate, William Sanders, by wilfully pushing him into the river Avon.

The anniversary festival of the noblemen and gentlemen educated at Westminster School will take place at the Thatched House on June the 1st.

The persons in the employ of Messrs. Dawson and Sons, newsagents, have presented Mr. W. Goodman, the superintendent, with a diamond ring, on his leaving the establishment, after nearly twenty years' engagement.

The American ship *Connecticut*, which left Liverpool with 600 emigrants for New York, on the 21st April, after undergoing some dreadful storms and hurricanes, succeeded in reaching Falmouth last week.

A Parliamentary paper shows, that on the 1st January last there were at Cowes fifty-three persons licensed as pilots, twenty-three at Southampton, and forty-three at Portsmouth.

On Tuesday *Alympius*, the son of a Tartar chief, and late an officer in the Russian army, gave an interesting lecture in Belvoir-street, Leicester, on the customs, manners, and religion of Independent Tartary.

The Lord Chancellor will receive the Judges, Queen's counsel, &c., at twelve o'clock on Monday next, the first day of Trinity term, at his Lordship's residence, in Upper Brook-street.

The cholera, which had been raging with great violence at Moscow, had reappeared in St. Petersburg, where several persons had died.

Some workmen, while removing an old thatched roof at Alne, near Lasingwood, discovered an old linen bag, containing a large number of ancient silver coins, which were shilling-pieces of the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and Charles.

The steamer *Ocean Wave* was destroyed by fire on Friday night, the 29th ult., fifty miles above Kingston, Canada West. She had fifty persons on board, twenty-two of whom only were saved, including Captain Wright, the mate, and the purser.

Advices from Stuttgard, Westphalia, state that the two Chanciers have decided that capital punishment shall be inflicted on any one who attempts to assassinate the King.

Government has offered a reward of £200, together with a free pardon to any accomplice (not the actual murderer), for such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the murderers of Maria Stigall, housekeeper to the Rev. B. Barker, at Bar-on, Suriolk, on the 28th ult.

The joiners in Lancaster ceased work on Monday last and have not yet returned to business. Their demands are an increase of wages of 2s. a week, and two hours less work during the six days.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Harrison has been appointed to the Governorship of the Oxford County Gaol.

A letter from Philadelphia says:—"The 1st of May has passed by, and yet the Crystal Palace at New York is far from being complete. From appearances, it will hardly be ready until the end of June."

Letters from St. Petersburg of the 6th inst. state that owing to the setting in of mild weather the navigation was expected to open in a day or two.

A dreadful hurricane occurred on the coast of Madras in March last: twenty square-rigged vessels, and twice that number of native craft, were wrecked or lost.

Some of the palms at Kew Gardens have grown so rapidly as to reach the roof (sixty-six feet), and two of them have been sunk in the ground in order to retain them a few years longer in the present building.

Sir Robert Peel delivered a lecture on "Switzerland," in the Town-hall, at Birmingham, last week, to a very crowded audience.

The following notice has been sent to the provincial post-offices:—"The Postmaster-General has been pleased to withdraw the restriction which precludes letter-carriers and other employed in country offices from soliciting Christmas gratuities."

Sir J. W. Ramsden, Bart., the new M.P. for Taunton is the youngest member in the House of Commons (being only twenty-one years of age): he is said to be one of the wealthiest commoners in England.

It is expected that the census papers of 1851 will be ready to be laid before Parliament immediately after the recess.

The Lord Chief Justice said in Court, a few days ago:—"I am sorry to say, we are obliged to take the oath now against the descendants of James, there being no descendants of that person."

There is now living in Morriston, near Swansea, an old woman named Elizabeth Evans, who has attained the extraordinary age of 101 years. She can read her Bible without the use of spectacles, and occasionally smokes her pipe of tobacco, a practice commonly indulged in by matrons in Wales.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. J. C. A.—Received, with thanks.

J. M., of Hanley.—You may obtain them through any newsman.

J. W., of Wakefield.—It shall have attention specially.

RICARDO.—We suppose it not mentioned because wrong.

G. E. H., Kimbolton.—The "Staunton" wooden men, in mahogany box, common size, are, we believe, a guinea a set. Write to the manufacturers, Messrs. Jaques, of Hatton-garden, E.C.

STEVENS.—No; but that is the key-move.

A. G., Chatham.—The Problem in question was, as you suggest, taken from our paper, and mated in the transfer. We published it correctly. The solution is: 1. Q to Q Kt 3rd; 2. Q to Kt 3rd; 3. Q takes P; and 4. Kt to Q Kt 3rd—Mate.

DR. ERICHESE.—Black can insist upon giving preventive check, if he pleases, and thus draw the game.

A. F., Florence.—Highly interesting, and very acceptable.

J. H. F., Glasgow.—Unless specially agreed otherwise, drawn games do not usually count in a match.

In the instance you mention we should consider the count as was not decided until one party scored two games.

H. L. C. A.—Received with thanks. The omission you speak of must have first occurred, we suspect, in your MS.

P. S., Sunfolk.—The move suggested would have given Black the advantage.

2. For an answer to your other queries, we must refer you to the account which we published last week of the Manchester Chess Meeting.

HARROVIENSI.—1. If you will send a copy of the solution referred to, we will again look at it.

2. In Enigma No. 512, a Black Pawn at Black's K R 6th appears in some of the impressions to have been omitted.

J. L. H. S.—1. You must have played the game wrongly. Try it once more.

2. The Rev. E. H. S.—1. You must have played the game wrongly. Try it once more.

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56. The Rev. E. H. S.—1. You must have played the game wrongly



THE LATE SIR WALTER RALEIGH GILBERT, B.A., G.C.B.—FROM A PAINTING BY G. I. ATKINSON.

bearing the signature of a Dr. Prevost, and the attestation of the mayor, the deputy-mayor, the Substitut of the Procureur Imperial, and several other persons of the highest respectability, stating that they and others made a billiard-table advance four feet, and that at the command of one of the party the table returned to its original position.

A recent letter from Copenhagen states that the table-moving phenomena are attracting great attention, and have in one case exhibited novel results:—

The *Elsinore Avis* informs us that a lady in that town, who had taken part in a 'moving-table' sitting, was suddenly seized with a violent headache. Two other ladies, who had also assisted at the table, put their hands to her head, when she immediately fell into a deep magnetic sleep, from which no one could wake her. While in this state she answered all questions put to her, even as to absent persons and their employments, and announced how she was to be recovered, namely, by the use of vinegar. When this was applied after a sleep of half an hour from her first attack, she suddenly awoke, but remembered nothing of what had taken place during her magnetic trance.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR WALTER RALEIGH GILBERT, B.A., G.C.B.

THE family, of which this distinguished soldier was a descendant, possessed lands in Manadon, county Devon, as far back as the time of Edward the Confessor; and Prince, the old Devonshire historian of the "Worthies of that County," commemorates the alliances of the Gilberts with "the honourable houses of Champernon, Croker, Hill, Chudleigh, Agar, Molineux, Pomeroy, Compton, and Valetort,"

and refers to the martial renown of the race. In the reign of Elizabeth lived Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Knt., so eminently distinguished by his discoveries in the Northern Seas (where "Gilbert's Straits" are called after him to this day), and by the establishment of the colony of Newfoundland. Sir Humphrey was half brother of Sir Walter Raleigh. By Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir Anthony Acher, or Ager, he left Sir John Gilbert, an officer of reputation, and eight other sons, who all died s.p. except Raleigh Gilbert, Esq., of Compton, from whom the gallant commander, Sir Walter Gilbert, was sixth in lineal descent. His father, the late Rev. Edmund Gilbert, Rector of Helland, Vicar of Constantine, and Prebendary of Exeter, was great-grandson of John Gilbert, Esq., of Compton Castle; who sold the ancient mansion of Greenway, so long the residence of his ancestors, a seat beautifully situated on a bold elevation overhanging the river Dart, about four miles from Dartmouth.

Brilliant though the lineage of the Gilberts is thus shown to be, future genealogists will point out the name of the hero of the Punjab as the proudest on the family tree.

Sir Walter Gilbert was born 18th March, 1786; and, at the early age of fourteen, entered the Bengal army. In the following year (1801) he was posted to the 15th Regiment of Native Infantry, commanded by Colonel (afterwards Sir John) Macdonald; and with this distinguished corps he was present at the defeat of General Perron's Brigade, at Coel; at the siege of Allyghur, at the battle of Delhi, at the storming of Agra, and at the memorable conflict of Laswaree: in this battle, the 15th Native Infantry took a prominent part. Not long after, Lieutenant Gilbert shared in the victory of Dieg, and assisted at the desperate though unsuccessful assaults on Bhurtpore, under the personal command of Lord Lake, who noticed and commended the young soldier for his gallantry. In all these arduous services Lieutenant Gilbert exhibited the same heroism which, at a later period, induced him to dismount when he found that his horse would not approach a huge boar which threatened the life of his friend, and to attack the enraged animal on foot with his single spear.

As Captain, Major, and Colonel, he was subsequently employed in various responsible offices; but it was in the Sutlej and in the Punjab that the fame of Sir Walter Gilbert as a great military commander was achieved. These are the words of Lord Gough, after the battle of Ferozeshah, referential to the heroic services of General Gilbert:—

I want words to express my gratitude to Major-General Gilbert. Not only have I to record that in this great fight all was achieved by him which, as Commander-in-Chief, I could desire to have executed; not only on this day was his division enabled by his skill and courageous example to triumph over obstacles from which a less ardent spirit would have recoiled as insurmountable, but since the hour when our leading columns moved out of Umballah I have found in the Major-General an officer who has not merely carried out my orders to the letter, but whose zeal and tact have enabled him, in a hundred instances, to perform valuable services in exact anticipation of my wishes.

The same brilliant conduct, the same energetic and judicious action, the same untiring spirit, distinguished Gilbert at Moodkee, Sobraon, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat. At the last-named conflict he commanded a division of the army, and afterwards, by rapid marches, eventually overtook the retreating Sikh forces, and finished the last campaign of the Punjab, by compelling 16,000 old and tried Sikh soldiers to surrender their arms. For the indefatigable zeal and exertions thus displayed, the gallant officer received the thanks of Parliament, as well as of the Hon. East India Company. His last appointment was that of Member of Council, to which he was named in April, 1850.

Sir Walter married, 1st June, 1814, Isabella Rose, daughter of Major Thomas Ross, R.A., by Isabella, his wife, daughter of John Macleod, Esq., tenth Baron Rasay; and leaves one son, now Sir Francis Hastings Gilbert, Bart., born 10th July, 1816, late her Majesty's Consul at

Alexandria; and two daughters, Flora Anne, married first in 1844 to Captain Roderick Norman Maclean, and, secondly, in 1849, to Captain Richard Shubrick; and Geraldine Adelaide Elizabeth, married in 1848 to Charles Russell Colt, Esq.

The death of Sir Walter Gilbert occurred on the 10th inst., at Stevens's Hotel, Bond-street; he had only just returned from India.

The accompanying portrait, a characteristic likeness, is from a picture recently painted by Mr. G. F. Atkinson, engraved by Lupton, and published by Dickinson and Co.

MONUMENT AT ALBUERA.

THIS interesting structure has just been erected by order of the Spanish Government, in testimony of the bravery of the officers whose names it bears. The locality has been well chosen, as the scene of one of the great events of the Peninsular War—the village of Albuera, about twelve miles from Badajoz, on the road from that fortress to Seville. Albuera has been characterised as "a glorious field of grief": it owes its renown to the murderous conflict, May 16th, 1811, between Soult and Beresford. The monument is, indeed, commemorative of this great fight; when of the 57th, "out of 1400 men, 1050 were killed and wounded;" "the dead lay in their ranks, every man with a wound in the front;" and when 1500 unwounded men, the remnant of 7000, stood, says Napier, "triumphant on the fatal hill"—the little battalion alone holding its ground against all the French *colonnes en masse*. It must be gratifying to the survivors and the relatives of those who fought on that day to know that (although forty-two years have elapsed since the battle) a slight tribute has at length been paid to their valour.



MONUMENT ERECTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT, AT ALBUERA.

It will be remembered that, at Albuera, Lord Hardinge (at present Commanding-in-Chief) first gave proof of his great talent for command, by advising and directing an important movement at a very critical period of the battle, and which mainly contributed to the victory. The Monument is a substantial erection of stone, and surrounded with an iron railing of appropriate design. The inscriptions are as follow:—

On the top, encircled with a wreath of laurel, "Albuera." Under this, "A los Valientes, del 16 Maio, 1811." On the columns, the names of the Generals commanding:—

Generals Espanoles.	Generals Anglo-Portugueses.
Castanos.	Blake.
Lardazabel.	Beresford.
Zupa.	Ballastros.
Penae.	Lumley.
	Stewart.
	Cole.
	Hamilton.

The Monument was not quite completed when our Artist passed through, on the 9th April last.



"TABLE-MOVING."



THE COUNTESS OF CLARENDON'S BALL, AT THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE, DOWNING-STREET.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

OLD HOUSE AND "PLAQUE-STONE," CHESHIRE.

This curious relic, known as the "Plague-Stone," formed the corner coping-stone of a garden-wall, in the Wash-lane, near Warrington, Cheshire, immediately above the spot indicated in the Engraving by the letter A. It is traditional in the neighbourhood that about the middle of the seventeenth century (probably in the year 1665) several cases of the plague occurred in this house. All direct intercourse with the neighbours being prohibited, the money paid for provisions and other necessaries was deposited in the square dish seen in the Stone, which was kept filled with vinegar and water for the purpose of disinfection. Those who died of the pestilence are said to have received interment in a field near the house; and here the remains of three bodies were discovered in the year 1842. The Stone was exhibited at a late meeting of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, held at the Royal Institution, Liverpool.



OLD HOUSE AND "PLAQUE-STONE," WASH-LANE, NEAR WARRINGTON.

The Wash-lane was formerly often flooded with water; and in the accompanying Illustration it is thus represented, with the stepping-stone for foot-passengers. The dwelling is an interesting specimen of the half-timbered house, now comparatively rare.

CURIOS AND IMPORTANT INVENTION.—An ingenious mechanic of this town, Mr. John Craig, has invented a machine for raising weights, which he deems analogous in construction to the appliances adopted by the builders of the Egyptian pyramids. Mr. Craig did not feel bound to explain the principle and mode of action of his invention, but the results obtained we had an opportunity of witnessing. By means of a model, a small weight was made to raise and sustain another of five times the size. The apparatus is capable of being applied, the inventor informs us, to the steam-engine, and with such success that twenty-horse power of steam and fuel would be equal to one hundred-horse under present circumstances. "With this machine," said Mr. Craig, "a small chain, capable of bearing six hundred weight, and a small winch, to give the first motion, I could raise five tons." We are informed that there is not a wheel or block about the apparatus, and that the power is not gained by any modification of the lever—which latter seems a paradox certainly; but the results speak for themselves.—*Liverpool Times.*

THE COUNTESS OF CLARENDON'S BALL.

The Countess of Clarendon gave a magnificent ball on Thursday evening (last week), at the official residence of the noble Earl, in Downing-street.

The preparations for the fete were upon a scale of great splendour: the whole suite of saloons was thrown open, and beautifully decorated for the occasion.

The invitations included upwards of a thousand members of the aristocracy. The company began to set down at half-past ten o'clock, and from that hour until long after midnight, a continued succession of arrivals took place.

The ball was opened at eleven o'clock, to the music of Coote and Tinney's orchestra. The festivities were kept up with great spirit until an hour after midnight, when a superb supper was served in one of the lower saloons.

Dancing was subsequently renewed, and the morning was far advanced before the company separated.

The supper, which displayed the choicest delicacies, was supplied by Messrs. Gunter. The mansion was beautifully illuminated.

THE SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES OF LONDON.—On Wednesday week a meeting of the gentlemen who have signed the memorial to her Majesty's Government praying for a central site on which to establish the scientific societies of the metropolis, was held in the meeting-room of the Royal Society; when the subjoined resolution was agreed to:—"That the following noblemen and gentlemen be appointed a deputation to present the memorial to her Majesty's Government:—viz., the Earl of Rosse, the Lord Wrottesley, the Earl of Harrowby, Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., Sir Philip

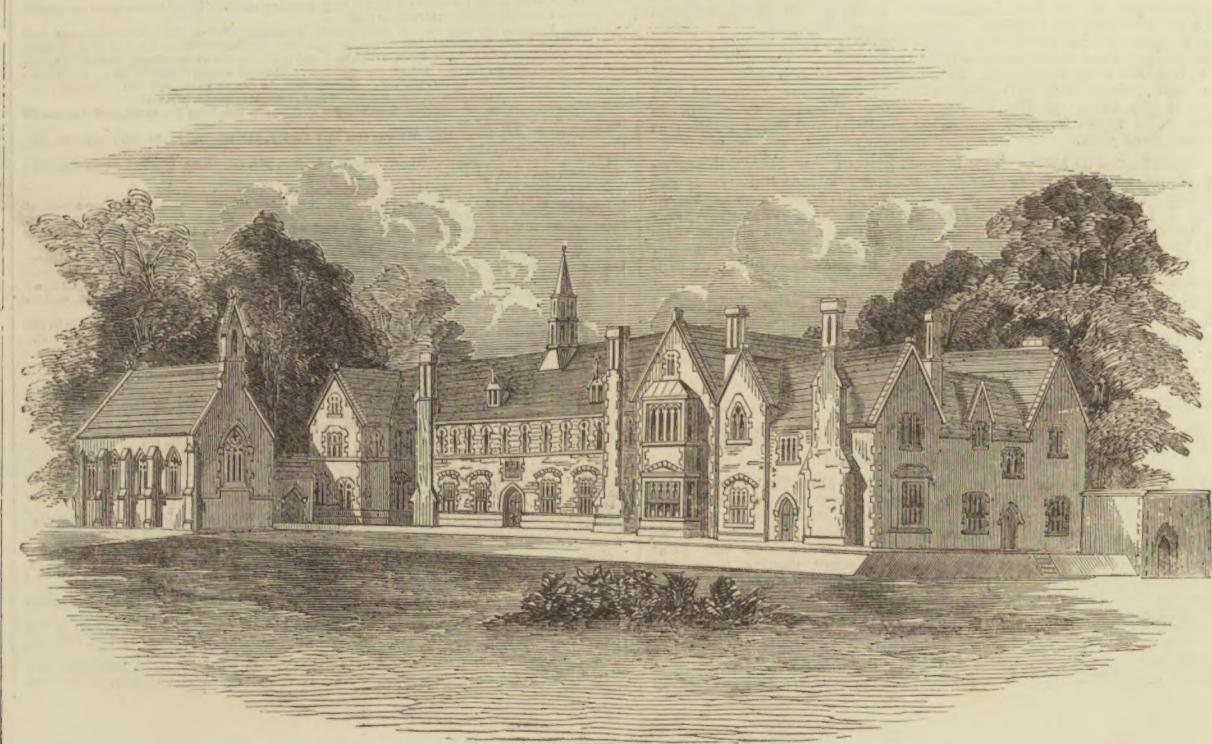
Egerton, Bart., Sir R. I. Murchison, Thomas Bell, Esq., Edward Forbes Esq., Thomas Graham, Esq., W. R. Grove, Esq., H. Hallam, Esq., L. Horner, Esq., Colonel Sabine; and to act as a committee; with full power to take any steps in furtherance of the objects of the memorial which may seem to them expedient."

MRS. STOWE.—Professor and Mrs. Stowe, the Rev. C. Beecher, and the Rev. Samuel Ward, are now residing with the Rev. J. Sherman. The Professor leaves next week for America; and the Rev. C. Beecher, with his sister, Mrs. Stowe, will visit Switzerland, before they return to America.

RELIC OF COLUMBUS.—The *Espana* announces that the general autograph chart of the pilot Juan de la Cosa, the companion of Columbus in his discovery of the New World, has been purchased in Paris, by order of the Spanish Government, for the sum of 4000f. It lately belonged to Baron Walkenaer, whose library was sold some weeks ago in Paris.

EXETER TRAINING COLLEGE.

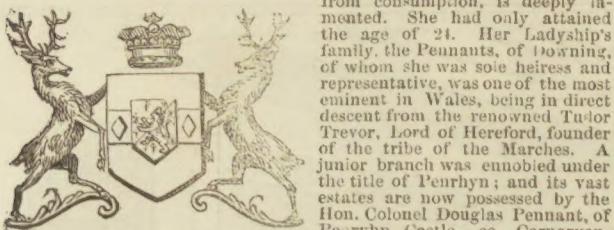
On Thursday last, was laid the foundation-stone of a new Diocesan Training College, to be built from the designs of Mr. John Hayward, on a piece of land on the south side of the road, leading from Exeter to Heavitree, and commanding a beautiful view of the Haldon Hills. The college will contain accommodation for forty students, and although called diocesan, it will, in fact, be the training establishment for national schoolmasters in the four western counties. The building will be erected of lime-stone, with slated roofs; and ample provision made for effective ventilation, as well as for the comfort and convenience of the Principal and students. The Principal is the Rev. William David, under whom the college has obtained a high reputation.



DIOCESAN TRAINING COLLEGE, FOUNDED AT EXETER, ON THURSDAY.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LOUISA, VISCOUNTESS FEILDING.



THE early death of this lady, which occurred at Naples on the 1st inst., from consumption, is deeply lamented. She had only attained the age of 21. Her Ladyship's family, the Pennants, of Downing, of whom she was sole heiress and representative, was one of the most eminent in Wales, being in direct descent from the renowned Trevor, Lord of Hereford, founder of the tribe of the Marches. A junior branch was ennobled under the title of Penrhyn; and its vast estates are now possessed by the Hon. Colonel Douglas Pennant of Penrhyn Castle, co. Carnarvon.

Lady Feilding's father, the late David Pennant, Esq., was grandson of Thomas Pennant, the celebrated naturalist and traveller. Her mother, Lady Emma Brudenell, was sister of the present Earl of Cardigan.

The heiress of the Pennant's married, June 18, 1846, Viscount Feilding, eldest son of the Earl of Denbigh, but has not left any issue.

SIR JONAH DENNY WHEELER CUFFE, BART., OF LEYRATH, COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

This venerable Baronet died on the 9th instant at his seat Leyrath, in the 88th year of his age. He was eldest son of the late Sir Richard Wheeler, Kt. (who assumed the surname of Cuffe on succeeding to the estates of his mother's family, Cuffe of Sandhill, county of Carlow), by Rebecca, his wife, daughter of Eland Mossom, Esq. of Eland, county of Kilkenny. The Wheelers of Leyrath were established in Ireland by Dr. Jonah Wheeler, consecrated Bishop of Ossory in 1613. The Baronetcy was conferred October 1, 1799, on the gentleman whose death we record. Sir William married Elizabeth, daughter of William Browne, Esq., of Browne's Hill, county of Carlow, and leaves, with other issue, a son and successor, the present Sir William Wheeler Cuffe, 2nd Baronet.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR CHARLES MACLEOD, K.C.B.

THIS distinguished Indian officer, whose death has just occurred, was brother of the late gallant Sir John Macleod, K.C.B., and son of Donald Macleod, Esq., of Berneray—a scion of Macleod of Macleod. He entered the Madras army sixty years since, and served in the Mysore campaign, under Harris; and the Mahratta, under Wellesley, with whom he was present at the battle of Argaum. In the subsequent Mahratta War of 1817-18, he bore a conspicuous part, as Quartermaster-General of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force; and particularly distinguished himself at the siege of Naga-poor.

The late Sir John Macpherson, who succeeded Warren Hastings as Governor-General of India, and died an old man more than thirty years ago, was, strange to say, Sir Charles Macleod's nephew, being grandson of Sir Charles's father, by the issue of an early marriage; while Sir Charles was the son of a marriage made late in life.

GEORGE PALMER, ESQ., OF NAZING-PARK, ESSEX.

THE death of this gentleman, late M.P. for South Essex, occurred at Nazing-park, on the 12th inst., after a short illness. He was born Feb. 11, 1772, the eldest son of the late William Palmer, Esq., a merchant of London, by Mary, his wife, only daughter of the Rev. John Horsley, M.A. His family was a branch of the old Leicestershire stock "Palmer of Wanlip," and had long ranked high among the great mercantile houses of the City of London. The first who settled at Nazing was the late Mr. William Palmer, who served at one time as High Sheriff of Essex. The southern division of that county, his son—the subject of our present notice—represented in Parliament from 1835 to 1847, when advanced age and increasing infirmities caused him to resign his seat.

Mr. Palmer will be long remembered for his exertions as Chairman of several Select Committees on Shipwrecks in the House of Commons, to lessen disasters at sea, and to improve the qualifications of merchant seamen. He was the inventor of a valuable plan of life-boat, which, under the auspices of the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, has been the means of saving hundreds of persons, and for which he was, a few weeks before his death, presented with the gold medal of the society. In earlier years he had been extensively engaged as a merchant and ship owner in London.

Mr. Palmer married, 29th Dec., 1795, Anna Maria, daughter and co-heir of William Bund, Esq., of Wick, county Worcester, and leaves a son and heiress, George Palmer, Esq., now of Nazing-park, and other issue.

Mr. Palmer's brother, John Horsley Palmer, was formerly Governor of the Bank; and his nephew, Rounsell Palmer, Esq., Q.C., is the eminent Chancery barrister.

WILLS.—The late Mr. E. J. Dent, chronometer-maker, of the Strand, the Royal Exchange, and Cockspur-street, who died on the 8th of March last, has left personal property amounting to £70,000; and has bequeathed his business and stock to his step-sons, Frederick and Richard Rippon (who are to take and use the name of Dent), viz., to Frederick, the business in the Strand and Royal Exchange; and to Richard, that in Cockspur-street; each allowing to his relict £250 a year thereupon. Mrs. Dent is also to receive a further annuity of £500 a year from funded property, making £1000 a year; and to her is also bequeathed the dwelling-house at Kensington with the furniture, carriages, &c.; and the estate at Bayswater. The residue to be divided into four equal parts between Frederick Dent, Richard Dent, Elizabeth Buckney, and Amelia Gardiner. The will bears date December, 1849; and there are three codicils made in the present year.

THE YORKSHIRE SOCIETY held its anniversary dinner at the London Tavern, on the 5th inst.; Viscount Goderich in the chair. In the course of the evening, the Rev. H. Christmas explained the admirable principles on which the society's school is conducted, and stated that the most assiduous attention was paid to the religious and secular education of the children. Prizes, consisting of books presented to the society by Mr. Hutchinson, were distributed by the chairman to some of the boys who had most distinguished themselves. Subscriptions received during the evening amounted to £550.

TESTIMONIAL.—The British residents of Moscow and the neighbourhood have lately presented to the pastor of the British Chapel there, the Rev. Christopher Grenside and his lady, an elegant silver tea and coffee service, value 600 silver rubles (upwards of 90 guineas), as a token of their warm approbation of the zeal and kindness displayed by them in promoting the education of the young, and the moral and religious welfare of the whole community. The service was furnished by M. Cazikoff, of Moscow; and was enclosed in a neat chest, covered with morocco leather, with an appropriate inscription.

THE EGYPTIAN YACHT, which was run into in the Channel, and was obliged to put into Southampton about a week since, has been docked to ascertain the damage. She belongs to an uncle of the Pacha of Egypt. Her whole framework about the spot where she was struck was literally twisted with the force of the concussion. Had she not been built of iron she must have sunk. Her costly and magnificent furniture, such as sofas, chairs, &c., have been taken from her much damaged, and are now in the charge of Mr. Buchan, the ornamental carver of Southampton, to be repaired. The tassels of the sofas and other articles of furniture are of gold.

A MONSTER SALMON.—The largest fish of the above description captured for many years past was taken, a few days since, from the river Tay. This prize weighed 59 lbs., being three feet nine inches in length. It has been exhibited at Mr. Grove's, in New Bond-street, and has proved a source of vast attraction; Mr. Grove avers that it is by far the largest that has entered the London market for the last nineteen years, when he exhibited a salmon weighing 67 pounds, which was captured in the Clyde.

By accounts received from Port Phillip, via Ceylon, it is stated that a successful mining party had obtained possession of a large lump of gold of the weight of 184 lbs. 8 ozs.; and that it was to be shipped by the Sarah Sands steamer, which was to leave Melbourne on the 10th of February, and may, therefore, be considered as now overdue.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The notice issued late on Friday evening last, to the effect that all Exchequer Bills, whether dated in June or March, might be converted into Exchequer Bonds, bearing 2½ per cent, from the 1st of June next until the 1st September, 1864; and 2½ per cent thereafter till the 1st September, 1864, somewhat relieved the public mind in reference to the next issue of these securities; in other words, many parties were led to the conclusion that Mr. Gladstone would increase the rate of interest to 3d. per diem. The consequence was, that Exchequer Bills became in improved request, and at one time they touched 6s. premium; but a notice having since been issued, stating that June Bills will bear interest only at the rate of 1d. per diem, the price has fallen 9s., or to 6s. discount. It is a question with us how far it is justifiable to make money too cheap. In this instance, the effort has unquestionably

failed. Mr. Gladstone appears to rely upon the Bank of England for aid in purchasing a portion of the Exchequer-bills now afloat. Whether he will be able to raise the bills to a respectable premium remains to be seen. In addition to the notices above referred to, it has been officially intimated that the Exchequer Bonds to be offered to the holders of South Sea Stock and other annuities to be paid off, as well as to the proprietors of Consols and Reduced, are to bear interest at the rate of 2½ per cent until the 1st of September, 1864; and 2½ per cent thereafter till the 1st September, 1894, when the Government is to have the power of redeeming them at par. Notwithstanding that money is still very plentiful, it has become tighter. The demand for it is very active, and the rates of discount are somewhat higher.

The business doing in Consols, this week, has been by no means large. On the whole, prices have continued steady. The leading quotations have been as follows:—Three per Cents, 100s. 4d.; Ditto, for the Account, 100s. 7d.; Three per Cents Reduced, 99s. 7d.; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 102s. India Stock has sold at 26s.; Bank Stock, 22s. New Five per Cents have been 12s.; Long Annuities, 1860, 5s.; ditto, 1859, 5s.; ditto, 1860, 6s. 1d-lots; South Sea Stock has marked 11s. 2d. India Bonds have been as low as 25s. premium.

On Thursday Consols ruled steady, and prices were on the advance. The Three per Cents marked 100s. 4d. for Money, and 100s. 3d. for the Account. The New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents were 102s. 6d.; and the Three per Cents Reduced, 99s. 7d. Bank Stock was firm, at 22s.; and India Stock, 26s. Exchequer Bills were at par to 3s. premium; and India Bonds, 25s. to 30s. premium.

Up to the present time only about £1,300,000 of the new stocks has been taken in lieu of the old securities.

Owing to the unfavourable advices from Monte Video, Buenos Ayrian Bonds have suffered a considerable decline, viz., from 72 to 65. In most other Foreign Securities only a limited business has been transacted. Bargains have been done in Brazilian Five per Cents at 100s. 2d.; the Four-and-a-Half per Cents, New, 101s.; Buenos Ayres, 72 to 65; Ecuador, 6 to 5s.; Greek, 10 to 10s.; Mexican, 26s. to 27s.; Persian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 88s.; Portuguese Four per Cents, 32s. to 40s.; Russian Five per Cents, 120s. to 120s.; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 104s.; Sardinian Five per Cents, 98s. to 10s.; Spanish Three per Cents, 48s.; the New Deferred, 24s.; Swedish, 1s. 2d. to 2s.; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65s.; Dutch Four per Cents, 9s.; Spanish Certificates, 6s. per cent; Venezuela, 37 to 38s.; and Austrian Five per Cents, 87s. to 88s. ex div.

Gold is now 0.4s. per cent dearer in Paris than in London; 0.06 dearer at Hamburg; but the exchange upon New York is 0.17 per cent in favour of England.

The average weekly circulation of the private and Joint-Stock Banks in England and Wales, when the last returns were made up, was £6,994,614. These banks are below their fixed issues by £1,070,992.

Miscellaneous shares have been in very moderate request. Australasia Land have sold at 87; Bank of India, Australia, and China, 3s.; English, Scottish, and Australian, 11s.; London Chartered of Australia, 15s.; Union of Australia, 77s.; Australian Agricultural, 79; Crystal Palace, 8s.; Ditto, of France, 2s.; North British Australian, 1s. ex new; and Pearl River Land and Mineral, 9s.; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 8s.; Ditto, New, 2s.; South Australian Investment, 2s.; South Australian Land, 46s.; St. Katharine's Dock, 102; Victoria Dock, 6s.; Ditto, New, 4s.; Van Diemen's Land, 21; Albion Insurance, 9s.; Atlas, 22s.; Argus, 24s.; County, 121; Globe, 150s.; Guardian, 61s.; Law Life, 50; Pelican, 45; Royal Exchange, 23s.; Sun Life, 65; Universal, 45s.; East London Waterworks have been 12s.; Grand Junction, 72s.; Kent, 81s.; Southwark and Vauxhall, 90; West Middlesex, 11s.; African Steam-ship, 4s.; British American Land, 71; Canada Five per Cents, 102s.; Canada Six per Cents, 117; General Screw Ship, 12s.; General Navigation, 31; Hudson's Bay, 22s.; and Royal Mail Steam, 77.

The last return from the Bank of France shows a further increase in the stock of bullion of £562,000. The bills discounted have fallen off by £582,000.

The imports of the precious metals have been—291,000 dollars from New York, £200,000 from Australia, and 1,621,886 dollars (or £324,400 sterling) from Mexico, the West Indies, &c. The shipments have continued liberal, especially to France and Holland.

Railway shares have been far from active. The principal dealings have been in North Westerns, Great Westerns, Lancashire and Yorkshire, and Norfolk. The receipts upon most lines, last week, were in excess of 185s. to some extent. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Pont Junction, 6s.; Bristol and Exeter, 10s.; Caledonian, 70s.; Chester and Moldhead, 24s.; Cork and Bandon, 22s.; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 49s.; Eastern Counties, 18s.; Eastern Union, B and C, 7s.; East Lancashire, 7s.; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 74; Great Northern Stock, 88s.; Ditto, A Stock, 56; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 11s. 4s.; Great Western, 91; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 79s.; Leeds Northern, 16s.; London and Blackwall, 2s.; London and Brighton, 11s. ex new; Ditto, £10 Shares, M. and B. C., 2s.; London and South-Western, 9s.; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 30s.; Midland, 7s.; Norfo K, 54; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 5s.; Scottish Central, 9s.; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 6s.; South Wales, 17s.; York, Newcastle, and Berwick (G. N. E. Purchase), 9s.; York and North Midland, 6s.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 106s.; East Lincolnshire, Six per Cent, 150s.; Lowestoft, Four per Cent, 9s.; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 3s.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen (No. 2), Seven per Cent, 4s.; Caledonian, 109; Eastern Counties Six per Cent Stock, 15; Eastern Union, Six per Cent, 18; Great Northern, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Scrip, 5s.; Ditto, Five per Cent, redeemable at ten per cent premium, 11s.; Great Western, Irredeemable Four per Cent, 104s.; London and Brighton, Six per Cent, 15s.; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent, 15s.; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 5s.; North British, 11s.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 2; East India Extension, 24; Great Western of Canada, 20s.; Luxembourg Six per Cent Preference, 1s.; Paris and Lyons, 28s.; Paris and Rouen, 45s.; Royal Swedish, 1s. ex div.; Sambre and Meuse, 9s.; Upper India Scrip, 4s. prem.; West Flanders Five-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 9s.; and Western of France, 21s.

Mining Shares have moved off slowly, and prices have tended downwards. On Thursday, Aguia Fria were 2s.; Anglo Californian, 1; Australian Gold, 2s.; British Australian Gold, 1s.; St. John del Rey, 31s.; Caron's Creek, 1s.; Copiago, 9s.; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 2s.; Nouveau Monde, 2s.; Port Phillip, 1s.; Tim Croft, 9s.; West Mariposa, 1s.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since our last report, the arrivals of English wheat—coastwise and by land carriage—have been on a liberal scale, and in full average condition. For all kinds the demand has been heavy, at a decline in the quotations of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Foreign wheat has given way fully 1s., with a very inactive inquiry. Fine English barley has realized for a time, but other qualities have fallen in value 1s. per quarter. Malt has sold slowly, at late rates. The oat trade has continued dull, at a decline of from 6d. to 1s. per quarter. Both beans and peas have moved off steadily, at full prices. Flax has been quite neglected.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s. to 47s.; ditto, white, 39s. to 54s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 32s. to 47s.; ditto, white, 36s.; rye, 30s. to 38s.; beans, 23s. to 30s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 26s. to 29s.; malting ditto, 30s. to 38s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 52s. to 58s.; brown ditto, 4s. to 5s.; Kingston and Ware, 57s. to 60s.; Chevalier, 61s. to 62s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s. to 20s.; potato ditto, 20s. to 24s.; Youghal and Cork, 20s. to 24s.; rye, 18s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 17s. to 21s.; beans, new, 34s. to 36s.; ditto, old, 30s. to 38s.; green beans, 30s. to 35s.; maple, 33s. to 36s.; white, 30s. to 35s.; boilers, 37s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-milled flour, 30s. to 35s.; Suffolk, 32s. to 33s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 32s. to 34s. per 200 lb. Foreign American flour, 20s. to 25s. per barrel; French, 31s. to 33s.

Seeds.—For all kinds the demand is in a very inactive state. In prices we have no change to notice. Cakes are held at full quotations.

Linen.—English, sovings, 5s.; to 5s.; Baltic, crushing, 47s. to 50s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 46s. to 50s.; hempseed, 38s. to 44s. per quarter; Coriander, 9s. to 12s. per cwt. Brown mustard, 7s. to 9s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; and tares, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, new, 22s. to 24s. per cent of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 18s. 6d. to 20s. 6d.; foreign, 17s. to 19s. 6d. per ton. Rape cakes, 4s. 10s. to 5s. 6d. per cwt. Canary, 10s. to 12s. 6d. per cwt. Red clover, 40s. to 61s.; white ditto, 52s. to 68s. per cwt. Cudweed, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per cwt. Linseed oil, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per cwt. Linseed meal, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per cwt. Linseed flour, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per cwt.

Tea.—At public sale, regular over 900 cates have been offered. About 4000 have sold at very full prices. In the private contract market a steady trade is doing, at higher rates. Ceylon round Congon cannot be purchased under 11d. to 1s. per lb. Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on 11,519.99 lbs., against 15,503.575 lbs. in 1852.

Sugar.—Most raw sugars have sold freely, and prices have had an upward tendency. The supplies brought forward have been by no means large. Refined goods have sold readily; brown lump at 47s. to 47s. 6d.; and low to fine grocery, 48s. to 50s. per cwt. Crushed in good request. The total clearances to the 14th instant were 2,180,873 cwt., against 2,049,835 cwt. last year.

Coffee.—Our market is somewhat firmer, but no material change has taken place in the prices. Good ordinary native Ceylon, old import, has sold at 47s.; and new, 47s. 6d. per cwt.

Fruit.—The market is firm, at full currencies.

Provisions.—Dish butter is in good request, and rather dearer. Limerick, 94s. to 96s.; Tralee, 90s. 6d.; Cork, 82s. 6d. to 90s. per cwt. Foreign has advanced to 4s. to 6s.; fine Holland having realized 10s. per cwt. English steady. Fine weekly Dorset, 9s. to 10s. per cwt. Bacon is 1s. higher. Wiltshire streaked, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; Hams, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d.; Hams and lard are quite dear as last week. Beef is lower. Lancashire, 27s. mess, 1s. 7s. 6d.

Tallow.—The transactions in all kinds are limited, nevertheless, prices are supported. P.Y.C., on the spot, and for delivery during the last three months is held at 47s. per cwt. Town Tallow,



WHITSUNTIDE IN GREENWICH PARK.—DRAWN BY PHIZ.

(Continued from page 406.)

other escape from that prevalent and well-known malady "the spleen," than those furnished by Waterloo-bridge and the nearest chemist's shop, would do well to contemplate. We should like to place such a man on One Tree Hill, right in face of an excited party of six running down the slope, hand in hand. We imagine he would meet with a forcible illustration of British exuberance, by which he would be quite carried away; or, in the way of an orange, hurled with a view to a scramble, which might furnish him with proofs still more striking.

The walk across the Park from Greenwich to Blackheath is truly delightful—presenting some of the finest specimens of forest trees (especially of the elm and Spanish chestnut) in the country. On a holiday the ascent is fraught with considerable danger; first, from the runners and oranges; secondly, from fictitious gypsies, who wish you to listen to your fortune; thirdly, from the pensioners, who wish you to listen to

passages in theirs generally about as truthful. The first-mentioned class there is no avoiding; as a rule it is better to succumb to the first attack: the pensioners, being generally infirm, and, in some cases, providentially hampered by wooden legs, may be beaten by a sharp run across the country. You will be tempted by the dense shade of some magnificent Scotch firs at the top of the Observatory to stop and rest yourself. Do not attempt it. A band of ruthless marauders inhabit this peaceful spot. They are old, but cruel. They will seize upon you and hold you captive till you have taken an interest in the aspect of the Blackwall Railway Station, as seen through telescopes and glass mediums of various colours, or have listened to narratives of the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar, from their own personal experience—jarring discordantly with your preconceived notions of those great victories, as derived from printed records.

You are pretty safe till you get to Blackheath. Here new perils await you. As, in the neighbourhood of the Observatory, telescopes and co-

loured mediums are supposed to be the first and indispensable necessities of life; so is it believed among the wandering tribes of Blackheath that the pinnacle of human happiness is the saddle of a donkey or pony. You are first entreated to ride—then ordered—finally forced. We have tried the experiment, and have not found it in any way conducive to our enjoyment, or even comfort; but have submitted to a sort of black-mail—or probationary ceremonial insisted on by the customs of the country. The means of enforcing submission to the iron will of the pony or donkey driver are various: persuasion, graceful badinage, and trenchant sarcasm being the chief, but physical compulsion being by no means discarded. Extra-temporary Derbys and St. Legeres between the riders are frequent, the distance being from where you get up to where you are pitched off, as many ponies starting as can be prevailed upon to do so—a task usually of some difficulty. One of these sporting events our Artist has chosen as a subject for an Illustration.



PONY-RACES ON BLACKHEATH.—DRAWN BY LEECH.